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Volume 145 No. 8 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — February 21, 1944

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No. 8 | February 21, 1944 | Volume 145

Tariff Board Surveys Alcohol Postwar Status

OPD Washington Bureau

Government policies with respect to the future of the synthetic rubber industry and the conservation of petroleum reserves hold the key to the status of the industrial alcohol industry, the United States Tariff Commission reported to the house ways and means committee in an extensive survey of the past, present, and future of the industry.

The report, made public by the commission February 17, is part of an overall investigation of various important industries which have been affected by the war in such a way as to alter their international competitive positions. It was made at the request of the house committee to serve as a basis in framing possible future legislation concerning commercial policy after the war is ended.

The commission said that the alcohol industry is being enormously expanded during the war, but after the war it may revert to approximately its prewar status, or it may continue on its present high level—or even possibly attain ultimately a still higher level—or it may stand in an intermediate position—all depending, at least in the earlier postwar period, upon the extent to which alcohol is used for the production of synthetic rubber.

Domestic production of industrial alcohol in 1939 was about 103,000,000 gallons, of which two-thirds was derived from molasses. Production in 1944 is likely to reach nearly 600,-

—Continued on page 61

Molasses, Alcohol Pact With Cuba Signed

OPD Washington Bureau

An agreement regarding United States purchase of 1944 crop Cuban blackstrap molasses and industrial alcohol, supplementing earlier agreements for invert molasses and sugar, has been reached by representatives of the two countries in conference just concluded in Havana, it was announced February 17 by Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator.

The agreements for 1944 blackstrap and alcohol include:—

1. The United States is to purchase an initial minimum of 65,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses, at 13.6 cents per gallon base and with other terms and conditions similar to those in the 1944 invert molasses contract. The molasses will be used for the production of industrial alcohol.

2. The United States is to purchase up to 12,500,000 gallons of 190 proof industrial alcohol, at 65 cents per gallon, f.o.b. Havana, Cuba. To the extent that any of this alcohol is not produced by Cuban distilleries, Cuba has agreed to sell the United States the molasses which would have been required to produce it.

3. An estimated 85,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses will be required to produce the alcohol necessary for Cuban domestic motor fuel (carburante) and

—Continued on page 56

Metal Powder Ass'n Elects Hall President

H. E. Hall, president of the Metals Disintegrating Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has been elected president of the Metal Powder Association, a new group of commercial producers of all types of metal powders, S. K. Wellman, of the S. K. Wellman Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected vice-president, while R. E. Ferry was named secretary-treasurer.

The association, which will embrace producers of metallurgical, chemical and pyrotechnic powders and metallic paint pigments, will have its headquarters at 60 East Forty-second street, this city. Standards and specifications for various metal powders will be sought.

Gibbs Medalist

Dr. George O. Curme, jr., vice-president and director of research of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, this city, has been awarded the Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society for 1944. Dr. Curme was cited as outstanding among those "who have brought leadership in organic chemistry from Germany to the United States, particularly in the field of aliphatic chemistry."

Chemical Interests Vested by APC

Alien property vested by the Alien Property Custodian in orders published in *Federal Register* February 11 and 12 includes interest of I. G. Farbenindustrie in agreements with General Aniline Works, Inc., dated up to January, 1935, and covering several United States patents, including 1,813,-879; 1,814,218, and 1,843,670; also the I. G. interest in United States patent 2,108,755. Other vested interests include agreement of Kalle & Co. with the Visking Corporation, covering several United States patents, including 2,136,566; patents and applications and other disclosures affected by vestings relating to Ernst Leitz Optische Werke, Frank Dumur, Titangesellschaft m.b.H., and a number of nationals of enemy and enemy-occupied countries. These cover acetylene, calcium nitrate and carbon dioxide, colloidal precipitation, distillation of oily residues, fertilizer agents and mix-

—Continued on page 31

Industry Postwar Transition Being Studied by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Problems that will arise when the time comes for transition of industry from wartime back to peacetime pursuits are now under full discussion by officials of the War Production Board with leaders in the various consumer goods industries, it was announced formally February 14 by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

These discusisons, he explained, are now being held with members of a number of WPB industry advisory committees, and will be supplemented later by meetings with labor groups. His announcement came as finishing touches were being put to a new administrative order revamping the WPB somewhat to center controls for termination of war contracts and reopening factories to peacetime production in the WPB's Production Executive Committee.

The proposed order, which is expected to be announced shortly is understood to delegate wide powers over curtailment of war production and resumption of civilian manufacture to the committee which would be composed of top officials of the armed services and other contracting agencies, as well as WPB. The committee would be headed by Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of WPB.

While the committee would work within general policies established by the Office of War Mobilization, it would have authority to set the pattern for contract termination, name the plants where war work was to be stopped and specify the plants to resume civilian output.

The discussions now going on with the industry advisory committees on reconversion, it was explained by Mr. Nelson, are based on these premises:—

1. There can be no immediate general resumption of the manufacture of consumer goods, because military programs still have first call on the nation's resources, and neither manpower, manufacturing facilities nor component parts for large-scale consumer goods production are now available.

2. Nevertheless, it is essential to make plans now so that when the proper time does come the transition from a war economy to peacetime production is as smooth, as rapid and as fair as possible.

3. Collection of facts and full, frank discussion with industry and labor of the difficult problems involved is a necessary part of such planning.

Mr. Nelson said that a good example of the form these discussions

—Continued on page 53

War Contract Cancel Bill Now in Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation carrying out the recommendations of the special committee on postwar economic policy and planning of the senate with respect to contract terminations and settlement of claims was introduced in the senate February 11 by Senators Walter F. George of Georgia and James E. Murray of Montana. The bill (S.1718) was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Under the terms of the measure an office of contract settlement would be established, assisted by an advisory board, to lay down the rules to be followed by all government agencies in making settlements on terminated contract. The bill states it to be the policy that fair and just compensation shall be paid for terminated contracts, and in cases where the government and the contractor are unable to agree on the compensation the contractor may bring suit in the court.

It is also provided that within thirty days from the date that the contractor files a claim for payment under his terminated contract the director of contract settlement must provide for interim financing of 90 percent of the amount claimed by the contractor.

WMC, Selective Service To Get Veterans Jobs

OPD Washington Bureau

An agreement between the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System has been announced jointly by Paul V. McNutt, WMC Chairman, and Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director. It specifically designates the part the two agencies will play in returning the veteran to civilian employment.

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Fertilizer Inspection Bill Passes Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation providing that the distribution of fertilizer, seeds, nursery stock, livestock and poultry feeds distributed to farmers by the Federal government be subject to inspection by State inspectors was passed by the senate February 15 and transferred to the house, where a similar bill has been pending for months.

The bill, S. 1421, is the outgrowth of a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States a year ago which held that the Florida law subjecting fertilizer distributed by the Federal government to the State inspection

—Continued on page 70

Oil Policy to Be Drafted by Senate Group

OPD Washington Bureau

Creation of a special senate committee to draft a national petroleum policy was approved by the senate commerce committee February 17. The action approving the resolution calling for the formation of such a committee followed a Truman committee warning that the nation may have to look to foreign reserves to supplement its future oil supplies. The committee would authorize expenditures of $25,000 to finance hearings designed to guide Congress on a policy of developing reserves.

TAPPI Discusses Research Activities and Postwar Problems

Discussion of technical developments aiding the postwar production, together with a review of the research activities for furthering the war effort, constituted the theme of the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry held in the Hotel Commodore, February 14 to 17.

Vance P. Edwardes of the International Pulp & Paper Company, Palmer, N. Y., was elected president. Gunnar W. E. Nicholson of the Union Bag & Paper Company, this city, was elected vice-president and R. G. Macdonald was re-elected secretary.

H. A. Lipps in a discussion of "Special Process for Coloring Paper" described the dyeing of paper with naphthanils, sulphur colors, and vat colors. He traced the early history and background of each coloring process.

Tall Oil

"Fundamental Research of Tall Oil and Sulphate Turpentine and Commercial Exploitation of the Results" was the title of a report submitted by Torsten K. Hasselstrom. The report brought out that tall oil is not only an excellent raw material for making stable resin acid, but it may also serve as a chemical raw material for making products now manufactured from coaltar. Crude sulphate turpentine, the report said, renders itself easily to processes for producing high-grade pine oil and other derivatives of terpenes. The commercial utilization of tall oil and crude sulphate turpentine, together with the development of their by-products, were discussed.

Modified Aniline Press

J. W. Viner talked on "Coloring Paper and Paperboard with a Modified Aniline Press." He described the press as a combination rubber roller coloring unit of the familiar aniline press design followed by a rotogravure unit with a doctor blade attachment. The

—Continued on page 70

Paint Units Prominent In A.S.T.M. Meeting

Nineteen committees of the American Society for Testing Materials will have an active part in the organization's annual committee week, February 28 to March 4, in Cincinnati. Committee D-1, on paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products, will have twenty-four sessions of its various groups, including its general meeting at 1:30 p.m. February 29.

The schedule of D-1 subcommittee meetings is as follows, all sessions will be in the Netherland Plaza hotel:—

II—Drying oils, Francis Scofield, chairman, February 28, 2 p.m.

IV—Traffic paint, Anthony Skett, chairman, February 28, 7:30 p.m. Group 1, photographic standards for failures, H. A. Nelson, chairman, February 28, 10:30 a.m. Group 2, tests for abrasion, adhesion, flexibility, and hardness, C. W. Allen, chairman, February 28, 10 a.m. Group 3, night and day visibility, February 28, 3:30 p.m. Group 4, tests for bleeding, February 28, 2 p.m. Group 5, tests for consistency, packaging, stability, drying time, dilution, L. A. Melsheimer, chairman, February 28, 10:30 a.m.

V—Volatile solvents for organic protective coatings, E. M. Toby, jr., chairman, February 28, 3:30 p.m.

VI—Definitions, C. H. Rose, chairman, February 28, 3:30 p.m.

VII—Accelerated tests for protective coatings, H. A. Nelson, chairman, February 29, 10 a.m. Group 1, house paints, R. W. Matlack, chairman, February 28, 2 p.m. Group 6, metal finishes, J. C. Moore, chairman, February 28, 10 a.m.

VIII—Methods of analysis of paint materials, E. F. Hickson, chairman, February 28, 10:30 a.m.

XV—Specifications for pigments, dry and in oil, when marketed in that form, C. L. Crockett, chairman, February 29, 9 a.m. Group 4, iron oxide, February 29, 9 a.m.

XVIII—Physical properties of materials, M. Rea Paul, chairman, February 29, 9 a.m.

XXV—Cellulose ester coatings, R. M. Carter, chairman, February 29, 9 a.m. Group 1, cellulose esters and ethers, February 28, 7:30 p.m. Group 2, solvents, diluents, and plasticizers, February 28, 2 p.m.

XXIX—Painting of structural iron and steel, A. J. Eickhoff, chairman, February 28, 7:30 p.m.

The naval stores committee (D-17), V. E. Grotlisch, chairman, will meet February 29 at 8 p.m. Committee D-2, petroleum products and lubricants, will have forenoon and afternoon sessions March 3 and 4. The electrodeposited metallic coatings group (B-8) will meet at 4:30 p.m., March 1. Field tests of metallic coatings will be discussed by A-5 sub. VIII at 9 a.m. March 1.

A symposium on applications of synthetic rubber will be the feature of the A.S.T.M., general sessions, March 2, at 9:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 18, 1944	Feb. 10, 1944	Feb. 19, 1943
138.2	138.2	135.7

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1930, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The markets for chemicals and related materials performed mostly in a minor key last week. Their trafficking was still on the dull side. Revisions of price views applied to but a few items of other than quite minor importance. One of the exceptions was rosin, which is getting scarce.

The price movement was closely split between up and down. Its scope was narrow, but embraced some new spots, without, however, getting into the mineral kingdom.

Some new talk was heard about the unsatisfactoriness of this or that material currently available in comparison with the standards of normal times. Substitutes and replacers were coming in at new points, and revamping of processes was in order.

Obituaries

R. Earl Demmon

Roy Earl Demmon, vice-president and director of sales of Stauffer Chemical Company, this city, died unexpectedly in Daytona Beach, Fla., February 14. Born in Sacramento, Calif. in 1891, Mr. Demmon spent thirty-five years with the Stauffer company beginning in March 1909.

In 1920 Mr. Demmon was appointed general manager of its Houston properties and also assumed the management of the Indiana branch in 1929. In 1936 he was appointed assistant vice-president and director of sales in 1941, serving in that capacity until his death.

R. Earl Demmon

Mr. Demmon was a director of the Old Hickory Chemical Company, Old Hickory, Tenn.; Cornwall Chemicals, Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.; the Niagara Smelting Corporation of Nigara Falls;

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Chemicals in PR-3(5) Lose MRO Blanket

Blanket MRO ratings AA-1 and AA-2 may no longer be used to get supplies of chemicals and related products which are listed in direction No. 5 to priorities regulation No. 3, it was announced February 18 by the War Production Board. Instead of these blanket MRO it is now provided that production materials ratings are to be used by those having such ratings to get the materials.

Penicillin Produced By 13 American Firms

Penicillin is being manufactured by thirteen American and two Canadian firms in continually increasing amounts, the Office of War Information reported on the basis of information obtained from the War Production Board, the War and Navy Departments, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the Department of Agriculture. By July, 1944, the Chemical Bureau of WPB anticipates that twenty-one United States firms will be producing penicillin at full capacity. An indication of the rapidity with which production is being stepped up is the fact that approximately 40 percent of the total 1943 production was manufactured in December, 1943, alone.

Approximately 86 percent of the available supply of penicillin is being allocated to the army and navy,

—Continued on page 56

Crowley to Quit APC

Leo T. Crowley plans to resign as Alien Property Custodian to devote more of his time to the affairs of the Foreign Economic Administration, President Roosevelt said, February 18. The President refused to answer questions on a successor, but it is reported that Francis J. McNamara, chief of the APC Division of Estate, Trust and Property, may be appointed to the post of custodian. Mr. McNamara is from Watertown, Mass.

Coke By-Products Output

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations indicate the following outputs of by-products from that source:—

Week Ended February 5

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	40,754,520
Benzol	gals.	3,998,100
Coaltar	gals.	16,605,400
Creosote oil	gals.	825,400
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,741,100
Phenol	lbs.	232,100
Toluol	gals.	789,600
Xylol	gals.	180,600

Week Ended February 12

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	40,688,160
Benzol	gals.	3,991,600
Coaltar	ga.s.	15,580,000
Creosote oil	gals.	824,100
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,738,300
Phenol	lbs.	231,800
Toluol	gals.	798,300
Xylol	gals.	180,300

Potash Fertilizer Allocations Increased

OPD Washington Bureau

Additional potash salts are being allocated for fertilizer use in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, it was announced February 18 by the War Production Board.

This will bring the amount of these allocations for the year to 1,172,998 tons of salts, equivalent to 580,027 tons K_2O, which is about 25,000 tons more K_2O than was delivered for agricultural purposes during the preceding two crop years.

The additional supplies are the result of the cancellation of a part of lend-lease exports and added production through increased efficiency on the part of the American potash industry.

Details of the 1943-44 allocations computed on short tons of K_2O are:—Agriculture in United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, 580,027 tons; chemical industries, 99,723 tons; Canada, 39,000 tons; other exports, 26,432 tons—for a total of 745,182 tons. The breakdown of the agricultural allocation is 60-percent muriate, 421,384 tons; 50-percent muriate, 48,667 tons; sulphates, 51,915 tons, and manure salts, 58,061 tons.

Fats, Oils Quotas Gain in 1944 Seen

OPD Washington Bureau

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials in 1944 is expected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to reach 11,200,000,000 pounds, compared with nearly 10,800,000,000 pounds in 1943. The increase will be primarily the result of heavier lard production, the output of which may exceed 3,200,000,000 pounds as against 2,900,000,000 pounds last year.

Lard output in the 1944-45 crop year (beginning October, 1944) is expected to decline substantially, however, perhaps by 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds. The bureau said that even if 1944 goals for oilseeds are reached, production of vegetable oils may not increase sufficiently to offset the decline in lard output, so that total production of fats from domestic materials may be smaller in 1945 than in 1944.

Lilley Leaves FEA For Pa. Coal Products Post

George L. Lilley, former chief of the Chemical Section of the Foreign Economic Administration, has resigned, effective February 21, to become associated with the Pennsylvania Coal Products Company of Petrolia, Penn. He is being succeeded by Felix Stapleton, formerly with the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, who has long been identified with the chemical industry in positions with the U. S. Tariff Commission, War Production Board, and on important interdepartmental committees at the policy forming level.

G. L. Lilley

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Bids Wanted

Alcohol, Ethyl:—162 wine gallons, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 5163, opening February 21.

Aluminum Sulphate: — 1,000 pounds, Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, La Tuna, Tex.; invitation 13-2860, opening February 22.

Candles:—405,840 pounds, Special Commodities Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administraton, Washington (25); announcement FSC-1628, opening February 24.

Caustic Soda:—6,000 pounds, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington (25); invitation 497-44, opening February 22.

Chemicals, Miscellaneous:—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; ordinance No. 1451-43, opening February 25.

Chemicals, Reagents:—Supplies of, Associate Assistant Director, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington (25); invitation 3507, opening March 6.

Detergent:—2,000 pounds, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla.; invitation 25-1241, opening February 22.

Pharmaceuticals:—Supplies of, Associate Assistant Director, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington (25); invitation 3512, opening March 6.

Sulphur, powdered:—Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, La Tuna, Tex.; invitation 13-2860, opening February 22.

Terpineol: — 200 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington (25); opening February 7.

Britain Licenses Balsam Tolu Imports

LONDON, Feb. 18, 1944

Chinese peppermint oil is quoted 150s. Balsam tolu imports are being licensed.

Cooperatives Dividend Payment Rules Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Seven rules have been laid down by the Office of Price Administration under which marketing cooperative associations may make payments of patronage dividends to their patrons when the dividend plus original payment results in the patron receiving more than his ceiling price for a commodity.

All the following conditions must be met when the patronage dividend plus the original payment results in a return to the patron higher than his ceiling price for the commodity:—

(1) The association operates on a cooperative basis for the purpose of marketing the commodities of its patrons solely for their mutual benefit, and conforms with all the requirements of the applicable statutes of a state or territory.

(2) The association does not handle a greater proportion (in terms of dollar value or unit volume) of nonmember business in any fiscal year than it handled during the calendar year 1943, or its fiscal year ending in 1943, or, if the association was not in existence during all of 1943, during the first fiscal or calendar year of its existence. (In determining the proportion of member to nonmember business, the association may disregard any business done by it for and at the request of the United States or any of its agencies as part of a special government procurement program which makes it necessary for the

—*Continued on page 70*

Phenolic Resins M-Order Paper Work Curtailed

The War Production Board has revised order M-246 regulating phenolic resins. The substantive provisions of the order are not changed in any material degree, officials said. The revision puts applications for allocations for plywood, laminates and specialties on a quarterly, rather than a monthly basis. End use certificates are waived where the product manufacturer is able to ascertain his customer's end use from the nature of the purchase order. In addition, the way is left clear for purchasers to use up to 2,000 pounds of phenolic resin or phenolic resin molding compound per month for any recently authorized end use, without specific WPB authorization.

Exceptions to the above are made in the case of cast phenolic resins, phenolic resins containing tung oil or paraphenylphenol or resins in which para tertiary butyl phenol is the sole phenolic reactant. The 50-pound small order provision is made applicable for the first time to cast phenolics and a 5-pound small order exemption is added for resin containing para-

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Sperm Oil Ban On Uses Eased

The requirements of FDO No. 37 that special authorization be obtained for the use of sperm oil was lifted February 18 in the case of eight essential uses. Effective immediately, special authorization is no longer necessary for the use of the oil for the following:—Manufacture of lubricants or lubricant additives, cutting oils or cutting compounds, grinding oil, duplicating stencils, hectograph carbons, carbon papers, mimeograph inks and typewriter ribbons.

The amended order provides that manufacturers using more than 2,000 pounds monthly in the manufacture of cutting oils, or cutting compounds shall not, unless specifically authorized, make oils or compounds containing sperm oil in excess of 65 percent by weight of a fatty standard oil content of the product. Manufacturers desiring to use sperm oil for purposes other than those listed must apply for authority on form 478 the 15th day of the month preceding the month of use. All persons using more than 500 pounds a month in the manufacture of any products must report to the Bureau of Census on form BM-1.

Castor Oil Order Suspension Extended

Suspension of allocation of castor oil, under FDO 32, was continued until July 1 by WFA February 18. A previous action of the agency suspended allocation through March 31, and the new suspension extends this through the second quarter.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

One of the strangest things about the government that business can't seem to understand—a lot of people within the government itself can't understand it either—is why the blackout continues to exist on imports and exports. Except for a few dribblets of information given out here or there, there hasn't been even the semblance of an informative report on foreign trade since September, 1941.

Vigorous efforts have been under way for more than a year to have this cloud of secrecy lifted, but without avail. Right now it is being proposed to compromise the issue by permitting the publication of imports for the last three months of 1941 and for the first six months of 1942 insofar as Western Hemisphere trade is concerned. But as yet the "security" officers haven't shown any signs of budging from their negative position.

Naturally, no one wants the enemy to know the volume of any given commodity that is coming into or going out of the United States at the present time or within any reasonable time prior thereto. But it should also be recognized that there is a limit to the usefulness of such information to the enemy. Most people can not conceive what benefits he would receive in knowing what our imports or exports were as far back as the last few months of 1941 and the first few months of 1942.

What makes the position taken by the security officers even less comprehensible is the fact that production statistics are now publishable on a great many articles that have a closer relationship to the war than has many of the commodities that entered into foreign trade more than two years ago.

Cinchona Outlook Better

The situation with respect to the quality of the cinchona bark that we are now getting from Latin America is showing a great improvement over that which existed after the fall of Java to the Japs. According to the latest reliable information, the alkaloid content of the barks is now measuring up to around 4 percent instead of the 1½ percent to 2 percent previously received.

This is making for a much happier situation for the government officials who have to deal with the problem of keeping malaria in check in the United States. Although the ceiling price that prevailed until recently on totaquine has a lot to do with it, the fact that the grade of bark being received is better is making it possible to add to our stocks of totaquine and may eventuate soon in some relaxation of controls over the disposition of this antimalarial.

Because the ceiling prices had been set at a level below what most of the manufacturers considered warranted by subsequent experience in the manufacture of totaquine, inventories have been built up to a fair level. Plans are now under consideration to let some of the drug become a little more easily available to the people in need of the drug, particularly in the South.

It's a Bureau Now

WPB is getting itself into shape for the reconversion period, when the tempo of contract terminations is stepped up and war industries start moving back into civilian production. An administrative order reshuffling the industry branches of the agency has already been drawn up and is now awaiting Chairman Nelson's signature. This is expected within a week.

Part of the reorganization already has taken place. The Chemicals Division, which has been known as such for more than a year, is now being referred to, although still unofficially, as the Chemicals Bureau. But it is a change in name only; its functions will continue on as before. There is this one slight difference. Officially it will be privileged to report directly to the vice-chairman for operations and thus one layer between its drafting of orders and their approval by the topside is removed. But this has been the case anyway since last August, when the Commodities Bureau, of which it was a "subsidiary," was abolished.

Peppermint Oil Prices

Watch for some developments from OPA concerning the regulation of peppermint oil prices in the not too distant future.

It is impossible to say now just what trend they may take, but the matter of prices is again under consideration and some announcement of price policy—whether it is to remain the same or be allowed to reach a highe level—can be expected before the current year's planting season gets unday way next April.

As has been generally known, the matter of peppermint oil prices and their effect on planting intentions of the growers has been under consideration by WFA for months. These considerations have now jelled into a report to OPA. Officials naturally are saying nothing about what is recommended, but promise an announcement on price policy well in advance of the planting season.

Farmers and the Draft

The National Selective Service System at long last is closing up one of the biggest loopholes for the avoidance of draft into the military service. Henceforth the local draft boards are to give full recognition to the national policy that for a farm worker to be considered essential he must show that he is producing 16 war units a season, instead of 8 units as has been the case for the past year. (A war unit is a way of measuring farm operations; for example, 20 acres of wheat, or 2 acres of peanuts, or 1 cow equals 1 war unit.)

Agriculture has been a virtual haven for getting out of the draft, as most any industrial plant manager will testify. Managers have seen too many of their workers leave industry to "go back" to farming to believe otherwise—and this is borne out by the figures of the Selective Service itself. As of January 1, last, there were approximately 1,700,000 men deferred in class II-C and class III-C as necessary to and regularly engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors. Of this number more than 1,000,000 were nonfathers. Furthermore, of the total number of registrants deferred in agriculture, 400,000 are single men below twenty-two years of age.

In all war production and war-supporting activities, less than 125,000 nonfathers below the age of twenty-two were deferred as of January 1, and these deferments, generally speaking, will be terminated at their present expiration dates.

Pharmacy Corps for Navy

Now that a pharmacy corps has become an established fact in the army—but never let it be said that it was done with the encouragement of the top officials of the army—there is a good chance that a similar organization will be set up in the navy. At least there is much talk going on in Washington toward that end.

For some unexplained reason the army never relished the idea of a special corps of pharmacists being organized, and it took an act of Congress to get such a branch of the service formed. Reports are that the group has proved meritorious, however, and the feelings on the topside have softened considerably.

Legislation also will be needed for establishing the same kind of corps in the navy, but proponents are hopeful that the navy will go along with the idea so as to give such a bill clear sailing through Congress.

Transportation Is Stringent

The problem of transportation is becoming worse as the result of increased military movements, and ODT

—*Continued on page 41*

Narcotic Drugs Quotas For Wholesalers Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Wholesalers' purchase quotas for 1944 for the morphine, codeine and ethylmorphine have been set at the quantities of the respective drugs authorized to be purchased during 1943, according to H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics. Purchases during 1943 had been limited to the quantities bought during the year 1940, except in those instances where different quantities were specifically approved by the Bureau of Narcotics.

Wholesalers' purchase quotas for 1944 have been for narcotics other than morphine, codeine and ethylmorphine, set at the quantities of the respective drugs actually purchased during the year 1943. Whereas quotas have heretofore been issued only for the three drugs named, conservation order No. 1 now requires them for all narcotic drugs. Purchases during 1944 should not in any case exceed those made during 1943.

Where some emergency or unforeseen demand requires a narcotic not purchased during 1943, such drug may be purchased by a wholesaler in a quantity not exceeding five ounces during the year without procuring specific approval from this office, and this mimeograph may be regarded as establishing an emergency quota for any such drug to the extent of the five ounces specified. This provision

—*Continued on page 56*

Trichloroethylene Put Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has placed trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene under allocation. Under order M-371, allocations have been established for all producers and distributors except distributors who sell the two chemicals only in quantities of a 52-gallon drum (700 pounds) or less per customer monthly. Customers are required to file certified statements of end use with purchase orders when ordering 700 pounds or more of these materials for delivery by all suppliers in any calendar month.

After March 1 no supplier will be permitted to make deliveries of the chemicals except to persons specifically authorized in writing by WPB. Deliveries to customers ordering 10,000 pounds of the two chemicals combined will be individually authorized while deliveries to customers ordering between 700 and 10,000 pounds per month will be authorized on the basis of certified end uses. Lump sums will

—*Continued on page 56*

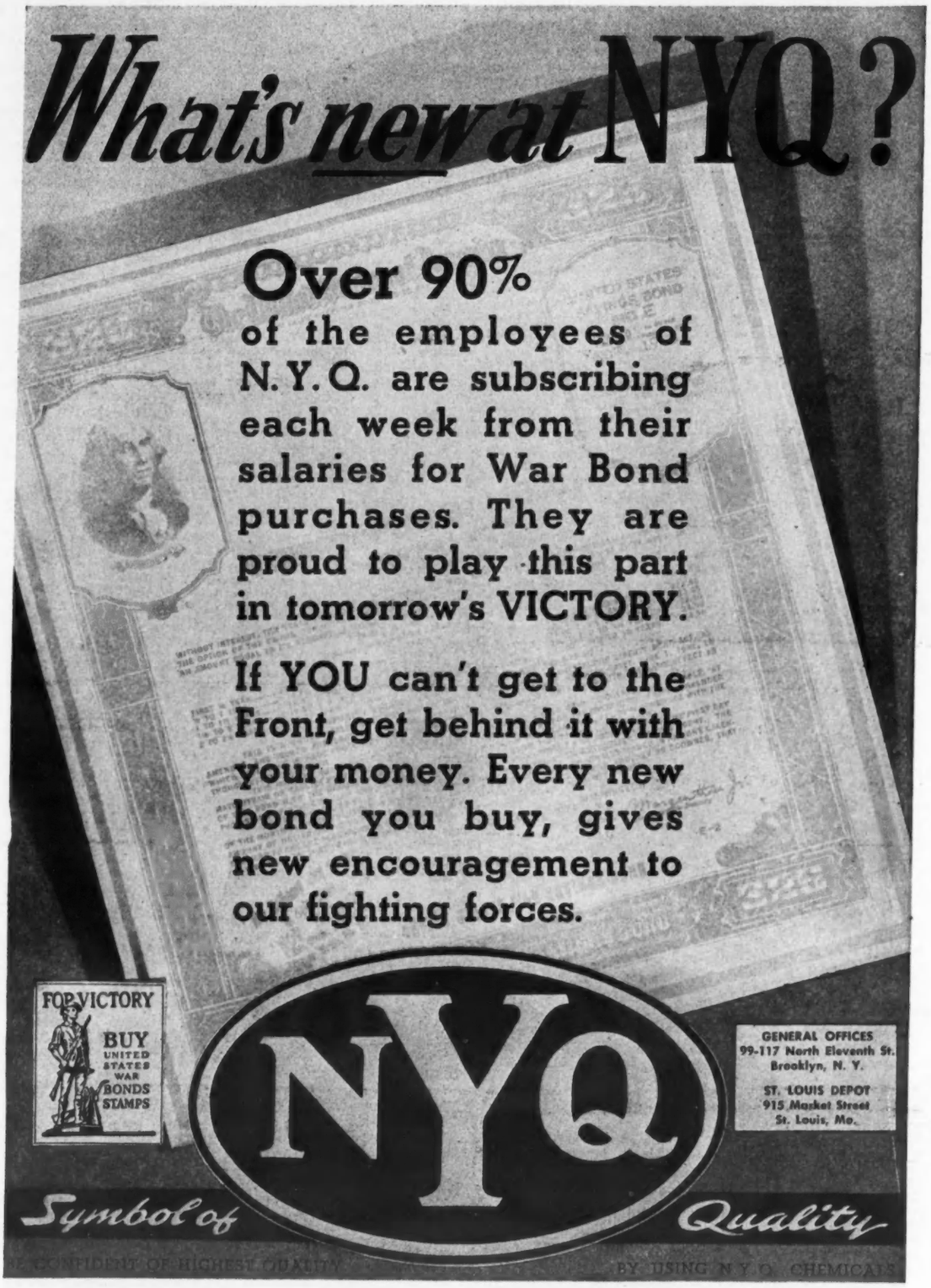
Refined Peanut Oil Ceiling Prices Raised

New maximum prices for refined peanut oil which are from one hundredth of a cent to thirty-one hundredths of a cent per pound higher than present maximums have been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

New cents-per-pound maximum prices for refined peanut oil produced from the 1943-44 peanut crop or any subsequent peanut crop, delivered in tankcars, are named for thirty-five major shipping points. The ceilings at New York, N. Y., are:—14.64 cents per pound for refined, unbleached, and undeodorized peanut oil; 14.78 cents per pound for refined, bleached and undeodorized peanut oil; 14.87 cents per pound for refined, deodorized and unbleached peanut oil; 15.01 cents per pound for deodorized white (bleached) refined peanut oil; 15.73 cents per pound for hydrogenated peanut margarine oil, and 15.78 cents per pound for high titre hydrogenated peanut oil.

Methyl Bromide Use As Insecticide Allocated

The War Production Board has announced that it had placed methyl bromide commonly used as an insecticide, under allocation, effective March 1, by amending miscellaneous chemicals order M-340 to include it. The maximum monthly small order exemption is fixed at 10 pounds. No other deliveries may be made without specific authorization.


What's new at NYQ?
Over 90%
of the employees of N.Y.Q. are subscribing each week from their salaries for War Bond purchases. They are proud to play this part in tomorrow's VICTORY.
If YOU can't get to the Front, get behind it with your money. Every new bond you buy, gives new encouragement to our fighting forces.
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February Chemical Allocations Issued by War Production Board

The War Production Board has made public the distribution of chemicals for civilian use in February under the allocation orders of the Chemicals Bureau. This is the seventeenth in a series of monthly releases.

Incorporated in the report are figures of the amount of material allocated under certain orders for civilian end uses. Figures are shown wherever it is possible to do so without disclosing information of military importance and without revealing legitimate competitive secrets.

Tabulated below, by percentage, are the civilian end uses to which the various chemicals under allocation were allotted. The percentage figures show the relationship between the amount requested and the amount allotted. Where limitation orders govern an end use, however, the percentage figure indicates the proportion of the permitted usage that received raw material. For example, a limitation order might reduce the production of a particular item to 50 percent of a base year. With such an item an allocation percentage of 30 percent would indicate that chemical raw material was made available to permit the production of 30 percent of the 50 percent.

In other cases, the allocation order itself requires the reporting of a base year, in which case the figure represents the proportion of the base year granted. These are usually indicated under each chemical. All consumers in the same end-use class received the same percentage grant for use. Because of excessive inventories or other causes, not all individual consumers were granted the right to buy new material to the amount indicated.

Because of slight changes in auditing methods under some orders the volume figures published this month are not in all cases comparable with similar volume figures published in previous months. This is true only for the following orders:—aniline oil; cellulose acetate molding powder; methyl isobutyl ketone; phenolic resins laminates; phenolic resins specialties; polystyrene; shellac; and stabilized rosin.

Acetaldehyde

Allocated in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Acetic Acid

Allocated in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Acetic Anhydride

All requests allocated in full, except civilian rayon yarn (22,552,179 pounds) and staple fiber (4,145,711 pounds) which were cut 10 percent of the individual requests.

Acetone

Requests for civilian uses were allowed as follows:—drugs (94 percent), 1,091 pounds; lacquers (41 percent), 531 pounds; plastics (69 percent), 355 pounds; rayon (100 percent), 3,507 pounds; shoe adhesives (79 percent), 648 pounds; textiles (47 percent), 208 pounds. All other civilian uses were denied.

Acrylic Resins

Allocations were made to the following civilian uses for the month of February:—

Emulsions: 100 percent, as requested, for finishing utility shoe leathers.

Molding powder: 100 percent, as requested, for dentures, hearing-aid parts, and pessaries.

Monomer: 100 percent, as requested, for vitamin synthesis, coating for electrical tape, and dentures.

Polymer: 100 percent, as requested, for stopoff lacquers, ordnance plant reflector signs, coating for mechanical leather packing.

Rod and tube: 100 percent, as requested, for oil-well gauge parts.

Sheet: 100 percent, as requested, for industrial machine guards, airplane engine testing panels.

Solutions: 100 percent, as requested, for transformer insulation, and photographic template reproduction.

Acrylonitrile

Requests for essential civilian leather finishes granted in full.

Alcohol, Capryl

All civilian requests denied.

Alcohol, Lauryl

Granted 5 percent for household detergents. Granted in full for other requests.

Alkanolamines

Monoethanolamine: All civilian requests were denied.

Diethanolamine: One drum or 10 percent of requests, whichever was larger, was granted to applicants for general chemical manufacturing usage.

Diethylethanolamine: All civilian requests were denied.

Anhydrous Aluminum Chloride

Granted 100 percent for pharmaceuticals; nylon; synthetic detergents; cuminic aldehyde and insecticides.

Ammonia, Anhydrous

Granted 100 percent for industrial uses.

Ammonia, Aqua

Granted 100 percent for industrial uses.

Ammonium Sulphate

Granted 100 percent for industrial uses.

Anilin Oil

In February, inks, toners and dyestuffs not for military use were allowed to the extent of 90 percent. Except for restricted deliveries where inventories were considered excessive, all other uses were allowed in full.

The following quantities were granted for the end uses indicated: Rubber chemicals, 3,116,100 pounds; resins and plastics, 181,000 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 391,700 pounds; inks, toners and pigments, 564,955 pounds; other dyestuffs, 1,100,874 pounds; photographic chemicals, 202,750 pounds; petroleum chemicals, 312,660 pounds; ore flotation agents, 28,000 pounds; miscellaneous uses, 63,720 pounds.

Anilin Salt

Requests for aniline salt were allowed to the extent of 90 percent, with a total allocation of 42,280 pounds.

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents

Petroleum xylol as such is available again, and substitutions of the war grade xylol no longer are being made. The position of high-flash naphtha is satisfactory and a limited excess is on hand, while that of coaltar xylol has tended to fluctuate from a forecast shortage to an adequate supply.

The distribution of aromatic petroleum solvents for non-military uses was as follows:—transportation, 731,100 gallons; electrical and communication equipment, 324,608 gallons; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, 165,044 gallons; basic industrial products and processes, 598,746 gallons; textiles and leather, 542,323 gallons; health, safety and scientific equipment, 73,062 gallons; photographic material and equipment, 23,509 gallons; printing inks, printing, publishing and engraving, 48,394 gallons; office supplies and equipment, 11,424 gallons; furniture, 82,263 gallons; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, 22,837 gallons; building materials and building, 111,110 gallons; containers, packages and accessories, 142,346 gallons; miscellaneous, 48,086 gallons; dyes and intermediates, 23,930 gallons; aggregate small orders, 416,652 gallons.

Confirming past experience in allocation, major denials were encountered in the furniture classification, where 51 percent of all requests were denied. In the miscellaneous classification 30 percent of all requests were denied.

Arsenic

Quarterly allocation, reported last month.

Ascorbic Acid

Civilian medicinal requests were allocated 100 percent on the basis of usage during base period. Research was granted 100 percent.

Benzol

Allocations for the month of February were made as follows:—aniline, 950,800 gallons; nitrobenzene other than aniline and phenol, 35,400 gallons; chlorbenzene other than aniline and phenol, 305,570 gallons; anthraquinone, 146,654 gallons; diphenyl, 220,000 gallons; alcohol denaturant, 33,967 gallons; medicinals, 118,927 gallons; solvents, 621,735 gallons.

Bismuth Chemicals

Allocations were made on the following basis:—Medicinal use (52,410 pounds)—all requests of 50 pounds or less granted in full. 100 percent of requests for use in antisyphilitic preparations. 100 percent of requests for use in individual prescriptions. 50 percent of requests, adjusted to 1942 use, for general pharmaceutical manufacturing. Industrial uses (161 pounds). Cosmetics (250 pounds).

Bleaching Powder

Granted 100 percent for water purification, sewage disposal and other sanitation.

Butadiene

Denied for civilian consumption.

Butyl Acetate, Normal

Requests were denied for civilian transportation; furniture, and for tools. Small amounts were allocated for coatings for communications, light, heat and power. This amounted to less than 4 percent. Allocations of less than 1 percent were made for food wrappers, and fluorescent lighting.

Butyl Acetate, Secondary

All civilian requests were denied.

Butyl Alcohol, Normal

Requests for civilian uses were granted as follows: hydraulic brake fluid, 109,110 pounds (60 percent). All other civilian uses were denied.

Butyl Alcohol, Secondary

All civilian requests were denied.

Butyl Alcohol, Tertiary

Requests for civilian uses were denied.

Caffeine

Allocated in full for medicinal use; granted in part for beverage use (40 percent of average monthly 1941 consumption, adjusted for materials obtained on toll agreement and importations).

Calcium Carbide

Allocations made in full for all requests, except were slight cuts were made to avoid accumulation of excessive inventories in the hands of any user.

Calcium Hypochlorite

Sugar refining requests granted 100 percent. Other essential civilian requests granted 100 percent.

Carbon Black, Furnace Type

Granted 100 percent for rubber compounding, 22,289,860 pounds. Adjustments made for inventory.

Casein

Quarterly allocation—reported last month.

Cellulose Acetate, Flake

Requests for cellulose acetate flake to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fibre were met in full, within the acetic anhydride allocation. Photographic film allocation was in accordance with limitation Order L-233. Demands for lacquer were met in full. Allocations for plastics were sufficient to meet the plastics allocations under M-326-a without drawing on present inventories.

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate, Flake

No cellulose acetate butyrate flake was allocated directly to civilian protective coating uses. Some flake will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to the allocation of cellulose acetate butyrate plastics (M-326-a) and the limitation imposed by L-233 on photographic film.

Cellulose Acetate Propionate, Flake

No cellulose acetate propionate flake was allocated directly for civilian use. Some flake will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to the limitations imposed by L-233 on photographic film. All civilian requests for lacquer type were denied.

Cellulose Ester Sheets, Rods, Tubes and Molding Powder

Cellulose acetate butyrate molding powder was distributed to the following end uses to the extent of capacity and available raw material—electrical and communication equipment; industrial equipment; plumbing supplies; extruded edgings; farm and dairy supplies; hardware; health and medical supplies; toothbrush handles; optical frames. The following uses were given only partial coverage; buttons; buckles; combs; and office equipment. The following uses were denied: religious goods; closures; lipsticks; and cosmetic packaging.

Cellulose acetate molding powder was distributed as follows: electrical and communication equipment, 32,075 pounds; industrial equipment, 27,025 pounds; plumbing supplies, 93,000 pounds; extruded edgings, 102,100 pounds; farm and dairy supplies 250 pounds; hardware, 62,920 pounds; health and medical supplies, 12,130 pounds; toothbrush handles, 272,695 pounds; optical frames, 106,930 pounds; religious goods, 16,500 pounds; closures (special design) 15,100 pounds; buttons, buckles, and slide fasteners, 277,119 pounds; combs, 735,001 pounds; lipsticks, 206,879 pounds; cosmetic packaging, 45,936 pounds; other packaging, 3,000 pounds; office equipment and supplies, 23,870 pounds; houseware and kitchenware, 148,269 pounds. Because of the limited availability of certain types of plasticizers many of the above uses may be furnished compounds containing substitute plasticizers.

Cellulose acetate sheeting was allocated to civilian end uses as follows: electrical parts, 7,370 pounds; farm and dairy equipment, 42,500 pounds; health items, 5,429 pounds; identification badges, 14,258 pounds; small industrial tools, 3,069 pounds; office accessories, 6,339 pounds; photography and printing, 82,618 pounds; safety glass, 1,272 pounds; respirators, gas masks, and safety goggles, 18,426 pounds; telephone and communications, 100 pounds; transportation replacement parts, 9,216 pounds.

Charcoal

Weather conditions in Northern Michigan have permitted full operation of charcoal production in that area. In contrast poor weather in Tennessee has forced a sharp reduction in charcoal output in that territory. Nonetheless, all essential industrial requirements were filled in full.

All retort charcoal for domestic purposes was denied but approximately 300 tons of kiln charcoal and some Canadian surplus was made available to resale for domestic use.

Chemical Cotton Pulp

Granted 100 percent for viscose hi-tenacity yarn, meat casings, cellulose acetate yarn and staple fiber, cellulose acetate film and plastics, cellulose nitrate plastics and lacquers and miscellaneous.

Chlorate Chemicals

Quarterly allocation — reported last month.

Chlorine

Quarterly allocation — reported last month.

Citric Acid

Beverages and all foods, with the exception of jams and jellies, were given on basis of 100 percent of 1941 use. Jams and jellies were given 100 percent of requests in accordance with policy of War Food Administration. Pharmaceuticals and chemical manufacture were given 100 percent of 1941 use or of requests, whichever were less. Citric acid for general resale and small order exemption was given on the basis of 100 percent of 1941 use.

Coaltar

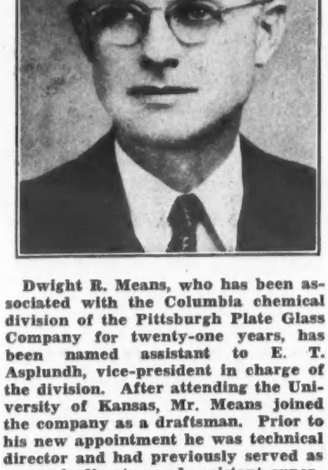
Permission granted for use of crude coaltar (under order M-297) as substitute for fuel oil where the latter is not available; where relief is required for disposition of tar; and where crude tar is essential for specific purposes.

Copper Chemicals

Quarterly allocation — reported last month.

—Continued on page 37

To Assist Vice-Pres.



Dwight R. Means, who has been associated with the Columbia chemical division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for twenty-one years, has been named assistant to E. T. Asplundh, vice-president in charge of the division. After attending the University of Kansas, Mr. Means joined the company as a draftsman. Prior to his new appointment he was technical director and had previously served as research director and assistant superintendent.

A. V. Crary Retires

Arthur V. Crary, vice-president of the Continental Can Company since 1936, has retired from active service with that organization.

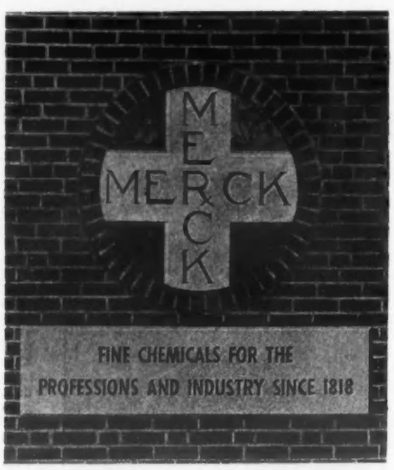
ARCHIMEDES *IN MODERN DRESS*

LEGEND has it that Archimedes, the most famous mathematician of Greek Antiquity, once took a bath in a vessel which overflowed, and thereby he discovered the principle of the determination of specific gravity by buoyancy, *i.e.*—a body immersed in a liquid is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of liquid it displaces.

Today, a Merck analytical chemist, operating modern, sensitive balances, determines specific gravity to a degree of accuracy undreamed of during the era of Archimedes or for centuries afterwards.

This exacting, delicate test for specific gravity is typical of scores of operations performed daily by Merck chemists, working in modern and spacious laboratories. Many tests, some intricate, some simple though important, are necessary to meet the standards which have been established for each of more than 1,500 products bearing the Merck label. There are tests for the quality of raw materials—a series of control tests throughout each step of the manufacturing process—finally, the exacting tests on the finished product before it is released for use.

Because of these modern control facilities, the manufacturer who uses Merck Chemicals does so with complete confidence in their purity, uniformity, and reliability.



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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

February 18, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matter under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 56%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilids, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.[6]..lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.06 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.38 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't....100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, [1]ne cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 50-kilo lots, dms..kilo.27.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.28.41 - —
500 grams, bots.....kilo.29.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.85 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Castor oil,[2] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
cbys..lb. .08 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,5] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17¼
Cottonseed oil,[1,5] dist., dms..lb. .12 - .14¾
tanks.....lb. .11¼- .14¼
Cresylic,[1,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-240°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .559 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-298°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .510 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric,[6] 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60% rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .06 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[2] light, dms.....lb. .21¼- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
C.P. dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. — - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[6] white, dist., dms.lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks.....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobensoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobensoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .12½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub. dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs., to c.l. .....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,5] dist., dms....lb. .16½- .18½
tanks.....lb. .15¾- —
Stearic,[1,6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
tanks.....lb. .15¾- —
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.62
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.88 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers.....lb. .33 - —
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers.....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[6].....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls., lb. 1.97 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1936- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .1980- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1830- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l.,[6] frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks.....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,6,8] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD29G (replaced by SD29FD).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61¼- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66¾- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¾- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .53¾- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57¼- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60¼- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks.....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 - —
18 dms., c.l.....gal.12.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .33 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....gal. .43¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
90%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .25½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .86 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .81 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1240- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1280- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
tried, USP XII, fib. dms, works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Laurate, prec., bbls.....lb. .23 - .26
(apothecaries, 1.7% Al), 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..., 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [5],[6],[4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[7] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, dm.....lb. .58 - —
powder,[8] lining, fine 150-lb° dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .87 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0639- .0614
Bichromate,[9] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .06½- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (aq.) Ammoniac, sal), USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 90%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms .....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1],[4] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton.47.50 - —
ordnance, bgs., same basis, ton.50.00 - —
Ammonia nitrate, tech., bgs., works...100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
obis., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1],[4] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .662 - —
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[8] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½- .30
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Spanish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[8] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1],[4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1],[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs, ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .26
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz.12.25 - —
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity .60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[8] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .48
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .62
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .06½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10¼- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs. mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Asphaltum, Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2],[8] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works... ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., works, ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line, 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis..., ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[8] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnesota, Colo.,gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .52 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .56 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Bensylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 3.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
jars .....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP-VIII, bots....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbengoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.40 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., bots., cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[8] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
Black, bone, 3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .09 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bbs..lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2],[6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.10
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
50%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .38 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls, lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.98 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bleflag root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs.....lb. 1.59 - 1.76
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.62 - 1.76
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis.....ton.31.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99¼%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.60.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hyperzate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

We Offer For Your Consideration:

ANILINE SALT
Only 3600 lbs. left unsold.

BENZALDEHYDE N. F.
Packed in carboys of about 110 pounds net each—spot deliveries.

BENZALDEHYDE TECHNICAL
Drums of about 400 pounds net each for March shipment.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE SUBSTITUTE
Detailed information with samples on request.

CHLOROFORM USP
In tin lined drums of about 600 pounds net each for prompt shipment.

CHLOROFORM TECHNICAL
We have this in large drums of about 1000 pounds each.

CITRIC ACID REPLACEMENT
This is a liquid available in barrels of about 450 pounds each. It is used pound for pound to replace citric acid.

CREAM OF TARTAR
We have only a few tons of the USP granular in stock.

CRESYLIC ACID
We serve the Defense Supply Corporation as distributors for the British. We also supply the domestic petroleum cresylic under direction of the War Production Board.

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
Contains 17/18% Butyl Chloride. Available regularly; drums, carloads or tank car shipments.

ETHYL ETHER USP
Available for prompt shipment in drums.

LACTIC ACID
We have the 50% edible in limited quantities.

LECITHIN
We can now supply this food grade emulsifier and antioxidant in semi-liquid form, miscible without heating.

METHYL ACETATE
Although demand is greater than supply, we may be able to book some orders for April shipment.

METHYL CELLOSOLVE RICINOLEATE
We supply this vinyl resin plasticizer —preference rating required.

PHOSPHORIC ACID
The 75% food grade in carboys of about 165 pounds is in stock, available for prompt shipment.

POLYAMINO SALT
A most interesting replacement for monosodium glutamate. Samples and quotations on request.

PROPIONIC ACID
We have a material testing about 98% —available for prompt shipment.

SODIUM BENZOATE USP
Available in 100 pound fibre drums for prompt shipment.

TARTARIC ACID
We believe it will be well for you to consult with us concerning your forward requirements.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY
Chemicals
GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[9] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
dap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03½- .06
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0285- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .03½- .16½
raw, American, bbls, works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03½- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04½- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l. f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04½- —
Turkey type, f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans. lb. .06¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .06 - —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05½- —
f.o.b., Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¼- —
Candyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[2] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03¼- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1760- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1900- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .76
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
cans .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.85
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., works....ton.50.00 - —
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -35.50
5-ton lots.....ton.26.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, whs. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, crystal., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .89
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -21.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.23.45 -40.96
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot, C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Calcium glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. 11½- .12
dms. .....lb. 12½- .13
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13½- .19½
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.76
bots. .....lb. 2.88 - 2.92
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .52 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .54 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Russian, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .62 - .63
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .56 - .57
natural, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .235 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .265 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N.of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¾
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.09 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
Zone 5, 52½-gal. dms., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom,[3] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
decorticated, cs. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 Nom.
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, shtp't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24½- —
less than 20 bgs. same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis, lb. .26¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source..lb. .09 - .09½
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
Cassia, China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .24½- .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .55 - .60
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, pinewood,[1] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South..ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- .0370
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- .0310
powdered, 65% tannin.....lb. .065 - .0715
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works....ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk.....ton.10.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05½- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald. ..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .22
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07¼- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
Ore[7] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works...ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bct.....lb. 6.00 - 6.00
Cinchona bark,[8] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13¼*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13¼*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13¼*
large cryst., crs., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13¼*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[6] jars.....lb. .96 - 1.18
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .17 - .18½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .47 - .50
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls. l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.73 - —
c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 22% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs., lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Cobalt nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 (Nom.
Oxide,[6] blacks, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .33½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .35 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Colledion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .25½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls...lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .13½
Naphthenates, 6%-97%, gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, kgs....lb. .17 - .20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. 15½- —
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornelik, bs.....lb. .22 - .23
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.665 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.731 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.09 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 41%, mills.....ton.45.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary dist.,lb., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
kgs. .....lb. .38½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., clys. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Coaltar, oil,[6] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, btech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
clys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms .....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¾
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .19½
Cyanamide,[6,9] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- .
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis, unit-ton. 1.62½- .
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks...lb. .14 - .
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09¾- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks...lb. .21 - .22
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .37 - —

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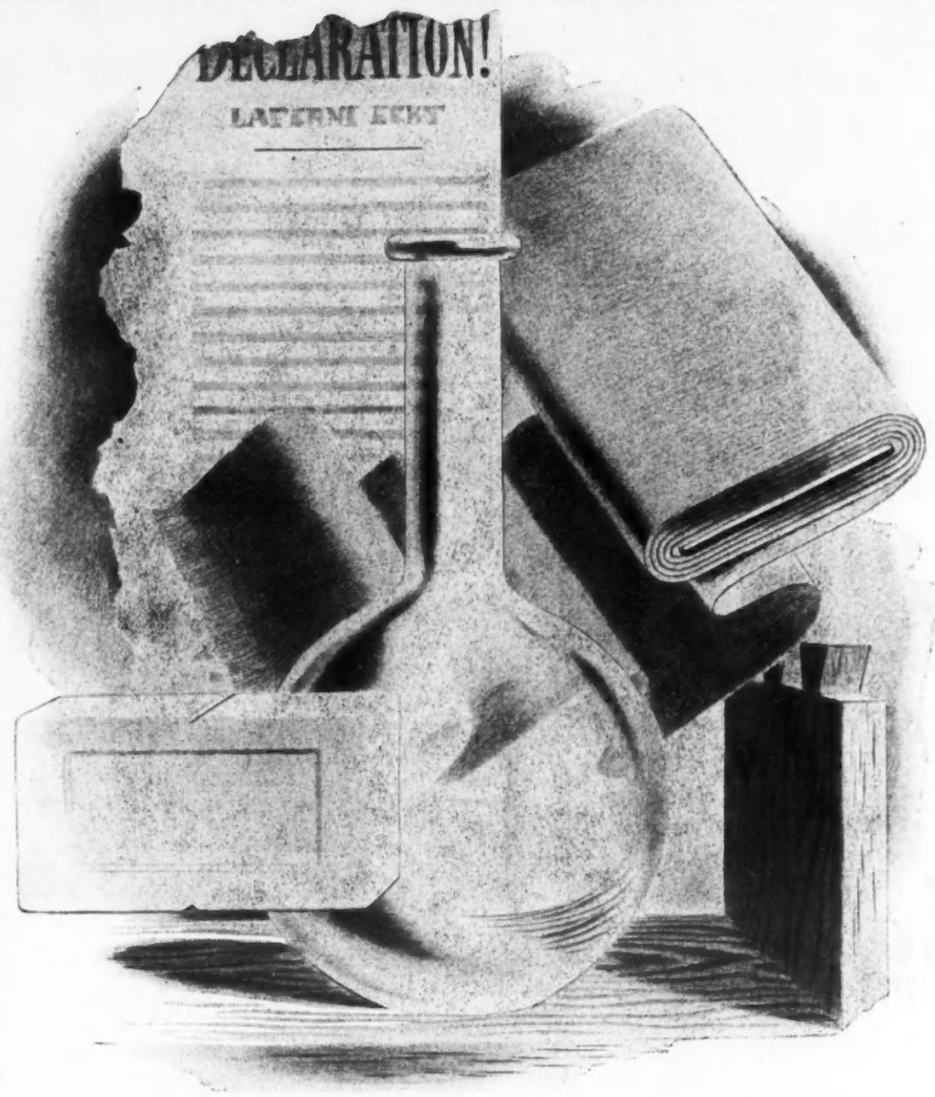
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .26 - .32
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[3] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.v., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Diatomaceous earth, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast. ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2610- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2810- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2040- .2450
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2090- .2500
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1940- .2350
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
..c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24¼
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .33 - .36
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Dinitrotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .68
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.63.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns..lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns..lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns...lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 3.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 5.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....b.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns...lb. 3.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .80 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .43
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
206 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast Cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .85 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
345 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
362 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
367 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .65 - .00
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
668 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 8.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon. ...lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin. astral base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —



WAR...AND PEACE

Chemicals are fundamental to all these industries and many more. Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation is servicing these, and the rest of the half a hundred industries it serves, as it always has . . . to the best of its trained ability and expert knowledge, in war as in peace.

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION—Michigan Alkali Division • Wyandotte, Mich.

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Bicarbonate of Soda • Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Dry Ice • Aromatic Intermediates • Hydrogen

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .66 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .76
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .96 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .25 - .26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz. 21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .09 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Baltimore, Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .30
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, ms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., wrks..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz. 10.55 -10.75
Ethylidianilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[3] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more. lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton. 14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs., ton. 17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works... ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs., ton. 12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs...ton. 20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs., lb. .12½- .13
Indian, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton. 78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton. 66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton. 37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..lb. 33.00 - —
65% CaF_2, mines.....lb. 32.00 - —
60% CaF_2, mines.....lb. 31.00 - —
less than 60% CaF_2, mines, lb. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines, ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[3] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works. gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

When almost *isn't enough*

"Wheels down . . . hook down," the observer reports. Now the landing signal officer's gaze narrows as he watches the incoming plane. Arms aloft, he signals the pilot lower, seconds later motions an over-correction. At the last possible moment he waves the plane in and dives for the protection of his net. Bringing a fighter plane to a safe carrier landing is an exacting task—to be almost right isn't enough.

Nor is it enough for Columbia chemicals to be "almost right." As basic ingredients, as essential agents in the conversion of raw materials, or in intermediate and finishing processes, their part is vital in a host of products necessary in war and peace. Smooth, uninterrupted production and the maintenance of product standards are dependent on chemicals which conform to specifications.

This is why Columbia safeguards the interests of its customers by using every care to assure chemicals which meet their exact requirements.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING, PITTSBURGH 19, PENNSYLVANIA

Chicago • • • Boston • • • St. Louis • • • Pittsburgh • • • New York • • • Cincinnati
Cleveland • • • Minneapolis • • • Philadelphia • • • Charlotte

COLUMBIA SPOTLIGHT

THE SAME GREAT STRATA of salt under its Barberton, Ohio, plant furnishes brine for the DPC plant operated by Columbia at Natrium, W. Va. At Barberton, however, the salt bed is only 2,800 feet below the surface, compared to the 6,720 foot depth which makes the Natrium deposit the deepest in the world in commercial use. The bed is 120 feet thick at this point.

CHLORINE CYLINDER users are urged to return empties with all possible speed to their suppliers. The same is true of one-ton containers; tank car purchasers should unload and route cars promptly to their manufacturers. It's a must for the uninterrupted delivery of this chemical so vital to our war effort.

COLUMBIA CALENDAR owners who have not received their 1944 refills may obtain them on request. Refills were mailed to the complete list, but some evidently went astray.

SKIDPROOFING ROADS has been one of the important safeguards of essential transportation provided this winter by Columbia Calcium Chloride. Come spring and summer, this same chemical will be in there laying the dust and helping to consolidate road surface materials—just as it is on many an army airfield landing strip. Extensively used as a brine medium, Columbia Calcium Chloride is also widely used for freeze-proofing coal (makes it dustless, too) and as an anti-freeze for fire barrels and buckets and water-weighted tractor tires. Descriptive literature is free . . . merely specify the uses you are interested in when writing.

A TOTAL OF 610 Columbia employees are now with the armed forces. And 100% of those who are keeping Columbia going at top speed are backing up their buddies with War Bond subscriptions. We hope your own organization is also Backing the Attack to the very limit.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS include Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Sodium Bicarbonate, Liquid Chlorine, Silene EF (Hydrated Calcium Silicate), Calcium Chloride, Soda Briquettes, Modified Sodas, Caustic Ash, Phosflake, Calcene (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate), and Calcium Hypochlorite.

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases.....lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax:—
California, 78 octane, tanks...gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05⅝- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks.gal. .06½- .07
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks.....gal. .04⅝- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - .06½
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .43 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Ginger, cochin, bleached, bgs..lb. .27 - .28
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .26¾- .27½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.85
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[2] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —

Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.

hide, producers,[1,2] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .16 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .18 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .19 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .21 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .23 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .24 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .26 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .27 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .28 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .29 - .34½

Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices rule on glues made wholly of imported materials; inside prices on those made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2,3] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., divd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms.. c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11¼- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Okianogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .2.. - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz. 20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Graphite,[1,2] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80%, passable through 50 mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis....lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,3] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,3] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide,[4] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Gualac resin, cs.....lb. .43 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .06 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb .87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .12½- .13
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb .25 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .33½- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
37, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12½ —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11½- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. [illegible] —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07¼- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar[1], bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .10¾- —

A BEMIS MULTIWALL PAPER BAG EXPERT may help you

SAVE TIME and man power on bagging and loading operations.

CUT LOSSES due to bag breakage in filling and shipping.

IMPROVE CLOSURES to prevent sifting.

ADD SALES APPEAL to your product through better packaging.

He's at your service without cost or obligation

You can benefit from the counsel of a Bemis Multiwall Paper Bag Expert whether you are a Bemis customer or not. So please feel free to call upon us any time you have a troublesome bagging problem. You'll find the Bemis Man an expert on all phases of such problems, from bag design to closing machinery, shipping and storing. Let him study your bagging operations to see if he can increase output, lower man power, cut costs or reduce waste for you. His call will cost you nothing and place you under no obligation.

SAVE 8 MEN IN PACKING AND LOADING OPERATION

A plant shipping products in multiwall bags required 16 men to pack and load their output. A Bemis Multiwall expert recommended rearrangement of packing equipment and slight mechanical changes. Results: 8 men doing the work previously requiring 16!

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Better Bags for 85 Years

Peoria, Ill. • East Pepperell, Mass. • Mobile, Ala.
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Denver • Detroit • Houston
Indianapolis • Kansas City
Los Angeles • Louisville
Memphis • Minneapolis
New Orleans • New York City
Norfolk • Oklahoma City
Omaha • St. Louis • Salina • Salt Lake City • Seattle • Wichita

Gums, copal, Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Boeas[1], hard, bold, amber, light, baktz., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, baks., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾-.4 —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, ca., c.l., same basis..lb. .33¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .24¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .20¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis..lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, divd....lb. .10 - .11
Gum, ester, ord., dms., l.c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .09¾- .10
other points, divd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., .lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .47 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse, lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.13.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,9] 25% tan, c.l.,bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .28
Heptane,[1] 86°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .33 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .36 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13¾- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
Hexane, industrial grades, tankcars, Group 3..gal. .16¾- .21
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .65 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., os.27.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....os.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....os.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....os.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofluramide, dms., f.b. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'ables, divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....os.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....os.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....os.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - 4.50
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .82
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.23½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[4] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .35
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 350-lb. dms...100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls., lb. .07½- —
dms.....lb. .08½- —
solut., N.F., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87

SPOT DELIVERIES

CALCIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE

Mono Sodium Glutamate
Dextrose C. P. Anhydrous
Tricalcium Phosphate, U. S. P.
Rochelle Salt
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

SILVER SALT

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Iron glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.62
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .39 - .53
Naphthenate, 9% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, N.F., pearls, cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .53
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .68
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

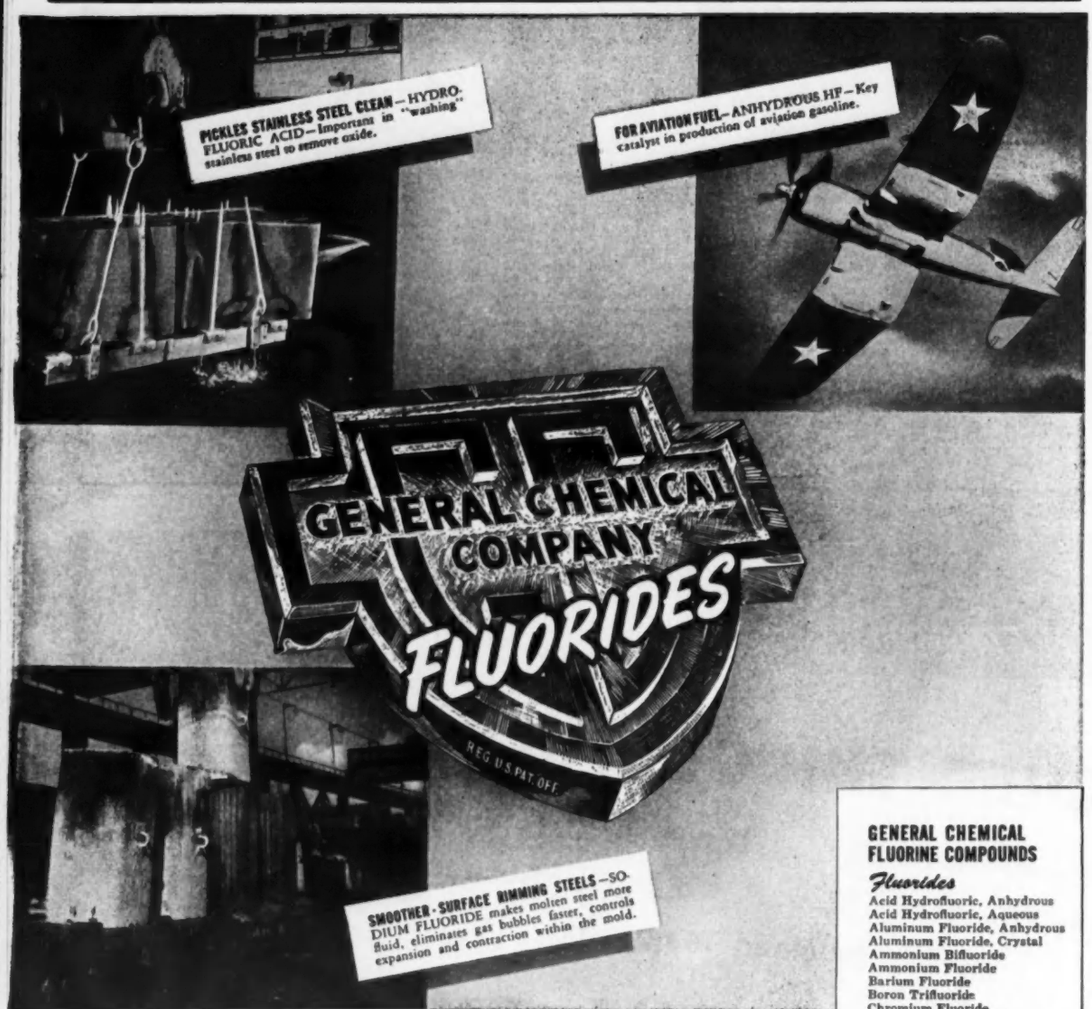
Kamala, tins.....lb. .42 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank., gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk., gal. .04½- .04¼
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04⅝
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .07¼- .08
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07½- .07⅝
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] city, trcs.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .20 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .30½- .31
Turkish, bls.....lb. .32 - .33½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .06¾- .08
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09½
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11¼- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .13½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .13½- .23½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .25
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12
Lead arsenate standard, 1-lb. bgs., c.l..lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07⅝- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19½- .21½
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09⅝- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10⅜- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅜- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
96%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 92% min., kgs.....lb .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 22.3% Pb, 160-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0750- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .21 - .26
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms.. lb. .08¾- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
basis sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¾- .15¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.t.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —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Potassium Fluoborate
Silver Fluoborate
Sodium Fluoborate
Stannous-Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate

Fluosulfonates
Acid Fluosulfonic

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton.	9.00	-	—
Annville, Pa.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Berkley, W. Va.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.	10.00	-	—
Carey, Ohio.....ton.	8.50	-	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.	9.00	-	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton.	9.00	-	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton.	8.50	-	—
Farnams, Mass.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.	9.00	-	—
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Keystone, Ala.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Le Roy, Minn..ton.	10.00	-	—
Lime Crest, N. J....ton.	8.50	-	—
Limedale, Ark.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Longview, Ala.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Louisville, Ky.....ton.	14.50	-	—
Manistique, Mich.....ton	9.50	-	—
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.	9.50	-	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton.	9.00	-	—
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Newala, Ala.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Potoskey, Mich.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Port Island, Mich...ton.	9.00	-	—
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.	12.00	-	—
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Rockland, Me.....ton.	9.00	-	—
San Francisco, Cal...ton.	16.00	-	—
Springfield, Mo.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.	9.00	-	—
York, Pa.....ton.	9.00	-	—
Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton.	9.50	-	—
Annville, Pa.....ton.	9.50	-	—
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.	9.50	-	—
Carey, Ohio.....ton.	11.00	-	—
Farnams, Mass.....ton.	10.00	-	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.	11.00	-	—
Lime Crest, N. J....ton.	9.00	-	—
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.	11.00	-	—
Rockland, Me.....ton.	10.00	-	—
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.	10.00	-	—
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.	11.00	-	—
York, Pa.....ton.	9.50	-	—
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.	32.50	-	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Linalool, cns.....lb.	7.00	-10.85	
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb.	4.50	-11.85	
Linden with leaves, bls.....lb.	.95	- 1.00	
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.	45.00	-	—
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.	42.00	-	—
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb.	.08¼	-	—
other points.....lb.	.08	-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb.	.08¾	-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb.	.09¼	-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb.	.09	-	—
Other points.....lb.	.08½	-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb.	.09¼	-	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.09¾	-	—
Colo., etc.....lb.	.09½	-	—
Other points.....lb.	.09	-	—
Lithium[2] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb.	1.90	-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	1.93	-	1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb.	1.25	-	1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb.	1.65	-	1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb.	1.40	-	1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	2.45	-	2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb.	1.25	-	1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb.	5.20	-	—
25-lb. jars.....lb.	5.05	-	—
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb.	.04½	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.04¾	-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons.....lb.	.04½	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.04¾	-	—
titanated[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb.	.0580	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.0585	-	—
bbls., c.l.....lb.	.0585	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.0610	-	—
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb.	.70	-	.75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb.	.40	-	.42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., whs..oz.	25.50	-30.00	
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls..lb.	.28	-	—
No. 2, bbls.....lb.	.26	-	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb.	.14	-	—
No. 2, bbls.....lb.	.13	-	—
No. 3, bbls.....lb.	.12¼	-	—
No. 4, bbls.....lb.	.10	-	—
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb.	.22½	-	—
No. 2, bxs.....lb.	.21¼	-	—
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb.	.45	Nom.	
imported, bls.....lb.	4.50	Nom.	
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb.	4.75	Nom.	
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb.	5.00	- 5.25	

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb.	.77	-	.78
Banda, cs.....lb.	.98	Nom.	
West Indian, bgs.....lb.	.65	-	.66
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb.	.24	-	.30
Magnesia arsenate,[4,5] dms....lb.	.153	-	.19
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb.	.26	-	—
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb.	.06¼	-	—
bbls.....lb.	.07½	-	—
kgs.....lb.	.08¾	-	—
l.c.l., bgs.....lb.	.07¼	-	—
bbls.....lb.	.08½	-	—
kgs.....lb.	.09¾	-	—
2, c.l., bgs.....lb.	.06½	-	—
bbls.....lb.	.07½	-	—
kgs.....lb.	.08¾	-	—
l.c.l., bgs.....lb.	.07	-	—
bbls.....lb.	.08¼	-	—
kgs.....lb.	.09½	-	—
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb.	.08	-	—
bbls.....lb.	.08½	-	—
kgs.....lb.	.09¾	-	—
l.c.l., bgs.....lb.	.09	-	—
bbls.....lb.	.09½	-	—
kgs.....lb.	.10¾	-	—
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb.	.08¼	-	—
bbls.....lb.	.08½	-	—
kgs.....lb.	.09¾	-	—
l.c.l., bgs.....lb.	.08¾	-	—
bbls.....lb.	.09¼	-	—
kgs.....lb.	.10½	-	—
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. allds. Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley			
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb.	.13	-	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.	32.00	-	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	39.00	-42.00	
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.40	-	.50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb.	.29	-	.30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb.	1.45	-	—
Laurate, bbls.....lb.	.33	-	.35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide 15%, dms., works...lb.	1.00	- 1.35	
Magnesia phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls..lb.	.60	-	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.18	-	.20
Stearate, bbls.....lb.	.31	-	.32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb.	.37	-	—
smaller lots, dms.....lb.	.42	-	—
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.	58.75	-	—
dead-burned,[3] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.	22.00	-32.00	
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb.	No stocks		
blue, bls.....lb.	No stocks		
Leaves, bls.....lb.	.40	-	.55
Manaca root, bls.....lb.	.24	-	.25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb.	.23	-	.26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb.	.26½	-	—
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb.	.12	-	.12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb.	.15	-	.17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb.	.19	-	—
Chloride, bbls.....lb.	.14	Nom.	
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87% bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.	74.00	-	—
5-15 tons, works..ton.	77.00	-	—
smaller lots, works..ton.	82.00	-	—
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.	74.00	-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.	77.00	-	—
smaller lots, works..ton.	82.00	-	—
85-90%, burlap bgs., c.l., works..ton.	71.75	-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.	74.75	-	—
smaller lots, works..ton.	79.75	-	—
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.	70.00	-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.	73.00	-	—
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb.	3.05	-	—
100-lb. lots.....lb.	3.15	-	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	3.27	-	—
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd. Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb.	.82	-	—
jars, 25 lbs.....lb.	5.70	-	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb.	5.55	-	—
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb.	.20	-	—
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.22	-	—
Resinate, fused, 5½%, bbls..lb.	.16	-	—
precip., dms.....lb.	.09	-	.10½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb.	.14½	-	.15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb.	.22	-	—
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs...lb.	.11¼	-	.11¾
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.	.05½	-	.06¼
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.	59.50	-	—
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb.	66.50	-	—
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb.	.05	-	.05½
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..ton.	.09	-	—
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb.	63.00	-	—
small, cs.....lb.	No stocks		
Mannitol,[2] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb.	No stocks		
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb.	.35	-	.40
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points..ton.	.85	-	—
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.	14.50	-20.00	
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb.	17.50	-25.00	
Chilean, bls.....lb.	.42½	-	.43
French, bls.....lb.	.38	-	.39
	No stocks		
Marjoram, Portuguese, wild, bls. lb.	.33½	-	.35
Tunisian, bls.....lb.	.80	-	.85
Matico leaves, bls.....lb.	.22	-	.30
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, cs., synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.	13.50	-	—
technical.....lb.	8.00	-	8.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb.	3.00	-	3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb.	.70	-	.72
30% pails.....lb.	1.37	-	1.39
50% pails.....lb.	1.90	-	2.00
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).			
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate,[2] bots..... lb.	2.87	-	—
dms.....lb.	2.74	-	2.70
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).			
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb.	3.80	-	—
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots.....lb.	4.51	-	4.56
dms., kgs.....lb.	4.45	-	—
yellow, bots.....lb.	4.61	-	4.66
flb. dms., kgs.....lb.	4.55	-	—
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).			
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).			
yellow, NF VI, flb. dms...lb.	3.18	-	3.20
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).			
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).			
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb.	1.84	-	1.89
dms.....lb.	1.77	-	1.79
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb.	.11¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.12	-	—
tanks.....lb.	.10½	-	—
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg.	3.00	-	—
gold X+, deep, 2¾, 3¾x3¾ in. pkg.1p.00		-	—
silver, 3¾x3¾ in.....pkg.	3.00	-	—

OPPORTUNITY
for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers!

. . . The Nation's Press Continually Reports New Triumphs For SULFADIAZINE. Let CALCO Help You Profit From This Popularity.

CALCO'S large scale production of Sulfadiazine (see illustration of stock awaiting shipment) now permits supplying of civilian demands as well as those of armed forces.

Sulfadiazine Cures Resistant Malady

Ends Actinomycosis Which Had Defied Other Drugs

Chicago—Sulfadiazine treatment abruptly terminated a stubborn case of actinomycosis, according to authentic reports recently made public here.

The disease had grown progressively worse for over a year before the Sulfadiazine treatment was started with one gram doses by mouth every four hours. A week later the quantity was cut to 1 Gm. four times a day. This dosage was maintained for the duration of the treatment, 120 consecutive days.

Two Weeks Required

It was fully two weeks before any noticeable improvement in the lesions could be observed. However, in the ensuing weeks, the abscesses disappeared and the scars actually dissolved, leaving the skin practically in a normal condition after physician and patient had almost despaired.

The urine and blood, checked at frequent intervals, remained normal during the treatment.

SULFADIAZINE has demonstrated its unusually high effectiveness and low toxicity in the treatment of pneumonia, pneumococcic infections, and hemolytic streptococcus and staphylococcic infections. That's why its popularity as "The Drug Of Choice" for these uses is mounting steadily.

Endorsed by the Surgeon General's office for the armed forces, Sulfadiazine, it is conservatively estimated, has been employed in the treatment of more than 6,000,000 cases in the comparatively short time since its introduction.

Now that Calco is able to supply this famous chemotherapeutic agent for civilian use, it is available to all ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers. It is the drug of choice to meet the demands of the increasing market for sulfas.

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK — CALCO — NEW JERSEY

Other CALCO Products:

Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nikethamide
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(Powder—Crystals)
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
Phenothiazine
(For Veterinarian Use)

ARMY E NAVY

Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.
gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.
synthetic,[2,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld....gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1847- —

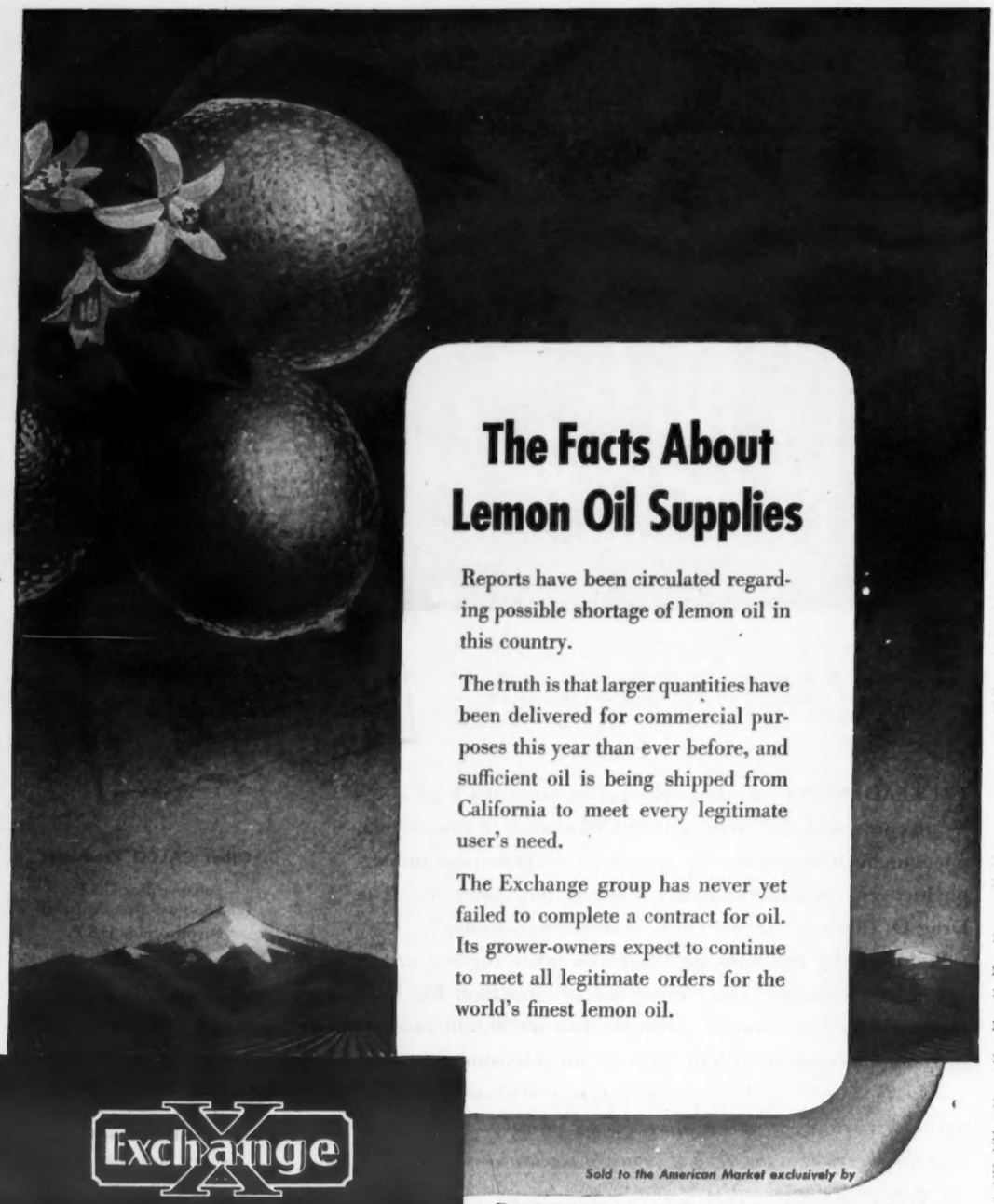
Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09¼- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08¼- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Group B, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Me., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —

Methyl chloride, refrigeration, 60 to 400 lbs., cyl., service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Methylene chloride, refrig., dms., works..lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and other. Branded Paint Materials list.)
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03½- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
paper bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.
Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk, lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾- —
Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .26¾- —
less than 10 bbls., works..lb. .27¼- —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04¼- .04¾
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04¼- .04¾
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.60
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - .09
tanks.....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniln, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45



The Facts About Lemon Oil Supplies

Reports have been circulated regarding possible shortage of lemon oil in this country.

The truth is that larger quantities have been delivered for commercial purposes this year than ever before, and sufficient oil is being shipped from California to meet every legitimate user's need.

The Exchange group has never yet failed to complete a contract for oil. Its grower-owners expect to continue to meet all legitimate orders for the world's finest lemon oil.

Exchange

OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Sold to the American Market exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

Copyright 1943, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept.

Musk ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .10⅝- .11¼
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11⅛- .12⅛
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0323- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0333- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 5-7, 30-35 cps., same basis.lb. .28 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports..ton.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton..2.60 +40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs.....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .36½ Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.F.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 5.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .56 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns....lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.75 -10.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -11.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII. cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. No prices
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
cns .....lb. .15⅝- .17⅛
cns. .....lb. .13⅝- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l...lb. .13⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12⅝- —
Oil, castor, sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms, c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
Cedarleaf, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .70 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,2] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0335- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0385- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12⅝- —
ref'd, bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[1,6] cooking, bbls..lb. .16½- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.50
weed, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
Oil, fishliver, for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.16.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.30.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
lined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 7.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
Oil, linseed, raw, tankcar.....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks..gal. .07¾- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28½- .30½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .32½
Mace, dist. cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,3] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14⅝- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls. .....lb. .18¼ Nom.

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OPD—2-21-1944

INSIDE NEWS

FEBRUARY PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1944

Industrial Revolution in Latin America May Affect U.S. Chemical and Drug Exports

STEEL MILL AT VOLTA REDONDA, BRAZIL, is typical of Latin America's recent expansion in steel-making capacity. Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia have similar steel projects planned or under consideration. Shortage of coking coal is being partly met by low grade Brazilian deposits which can be used if processed and mixed with high grade imports.

With most long-range observers placing their trust in an expanded export trade to help cushion the shock of diminished war production in the U. S., a review of the increasing industrialization of Latin America is important to every U. S. business man.

War conditions are largely responsible for increased production in most cases, such as the cotton-textile and shoe industries, foodstuffs, rubber, chemicals and drugs. Wartime loss of outside supply sources . . . loans, technical aid and machinery from the U. S. to assist Latin America in supplying United Nations' war needs . . . are the principal factors.

To what extent will Latin America's new role as industrial producer modify U. S. export plans? The answer can only be found in a close analysis of Latin America's capacity to produce specific products, and to expand the demand for them.

A leading publication has published extensive articles on industrialization below the Rio Grande. There is space here for only a brief review of certain aspects of the subject.

The chemical industry, for instance, may find that after the war potential Latin American customers in textile, synthetic fibre, tanning, dye, soap and paper plants will be satisfactorily served by chemicals produced in Latin America itself. Raw materials are available: Chilean nitrates, arsenics of Mexico and Brazil; sodium carbonate and many wild and cultivated vegetable products which have chemical value.

Remembering that chemical development is only one aspect of Latin American industrialization, the following facts are significant: Brazil's aluminum sulphate production is now double its pre-war total; more than 100 chemical and pharmaceutical items have gone into production in Sao Paulo since January 1941; Argentina is making plans to make power alcohol from grain crops and wood by-products; Venezuela is working its own sodium bicarbonate deposits, to supply its own textile mills, soap plant and glass factory; a new sulphuric acid plant in El Salvador is supplying that country, and Honduras and Nicaragua as well; Peru has begun production of white arsenic, copper sulphate and other chemicals.

As far as drugs are concerned, scarce imports of perfumes, toilet waters, lotions, soaps and many pharmaceuticals has stimulated Latin American production. Argentina now manufactures over 90% of all medicinal and pharmaceutical products sold there.

On the other hand, while it is possible to exaggerate the glowing possibilities of U. S. exports to Latin America after the war, there are many products in chemical and drug categories which are not likely to be produced in Latin American plants. And it must be remembered that most of Latin America's increased industrialization benefits U. S. suppliers of capital goods, on which this industrialization depends, and will tend to stimulate a higher standard of living and increased purchases of other exportable products.

Furthermore, Latin American resources are still predominantly agricultural, and, up to date, the shortage of coking coal works against the development of heavy industry. Independence of iron and steel imports has never been achieved and is barely possible in only a few Latin American countries.

In Washington and elsewhere, some planners anticipate that Latin America may take the place of the Orient as a supplier of certain products, such as rubber and quinine, formerly shipped the long Pacific route.

In general, and in spite of increased industrialization, there will be many opportunities for the sale of finished products below the Rio Grande. In taking advantage of them, three factors remain decisive: political stability, credit, and the diplomatic attitude of U. S. traveling personnel. These three are intimately related; and it cannot be denied that a certain degree of industrial autonomy in Latin America will go far toward removing the political and psychological, as well as the purely economic barriers which occasionally have threatened satisfactory trade relations. 556

Pasteurized Apple Juice

A method of preservation involving pasteurization marks a distinct advance in the preservation of apple juice. The process retains much of the original aroma, flavor and appearance of the freshly-pressed apple juice. 557

Vineyard Restoration

An experiment with a run-down vineyard of Concord grapes has increased yields 1400 pounds to the acre by the use of fertilizer at a determined rate. In a five-year experiment, equally good results were obtained whether the element was supplied by measured applications of ammonium sulphate or sodium nitrate to the acre. 558

Having Label Trouble?

War-time demands on packaging and canning for overseas shipment have brought ever-increasing problems. Waterproof labels and adhesives have come out of the laboratories and recently a newcomer has been announced by a national group. These welcome newcomers may be applied by standard can labelling machinery. In tests, they withstood seven days in a predetermined sodium chloride solution at room temperature. After air drying, the labels were somewhat wrinkled but were

Oil, neroli, bots.	lb.	220.00	-275.00
Haitian, dms.	lb.	240.00	- —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	No price	
Oiticica,[3] liquid, dms.	lb.	.26½	- —
tanks	lb.	.25	- —
Oleo,[9] 1, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00	- —
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks	
edible, Calif., dms.	gal.	No stocks	
imported, dms.	gal.	No stocks	
foots, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No price	
l.c.l.	lb.	No price	
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No price	
l.c.l.	lb.	No price	
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No price	
l.c.l.	lb.	No price	
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	.75	- —
expressed, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.15	- 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.	No stocks	
West Indian, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	97.00	-100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.40	- 2.75
Palm,[1,9] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0865	- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	4.25	- 5.50
Paraffin,[3] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.05¾	- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis.	lb.	.05¼	- —
0/10 pour.	gal.	.08	- —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.12	- —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08½	- —
10/25 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08¾	- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.14	- —
Oil, patchouli, cns.	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Peanut,[1,9] crude, tanks, mill.	lb.	.13	- —
refd., tanks, divd. N. Y.	lb.	14.64	- —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.	lb.	3.00	- 4.10
import, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	6.00	Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	6.35	Nom.
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45	- 1.65
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	8.00	- —
Leaf, cns.	lb.	5.25	- —
Pine, dms., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.076	- —
l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.081	- —
tanks, South.	lb.	.06½	- —
divd. E.	lb.	.07	- —
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Putty,[9] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½	- —
contracts	gal.	.19½	- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.54	- —
Boston, Providence.	gal.	.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.18	- —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y.	lb.	.1150	- —
Red,[6] dms., divd.	lb.	.13¼	- .14¼
tanks, divd.	lb.	.12½	- —
Rose, natural, coppers.	oz.	30.00	-40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85	- 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66	- —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.65	- —
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.72	- —
Rue, bots.	lb.	8.25	-10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns.	lb.	6.75	- —
Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Oil, sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast.	lb.	.0890	- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1405	- .1407
kettle-boiled, dms.	lb.	.1505	- .1507
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1305	- .1307
tanks	lb.	.1225	- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Savin, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00	- —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1450	- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works,	gal.	.19	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.14	- —
Snake root, Canada, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill.	lb.	.1175	- —
clarif., dms.	lb.	.1299	- .1340
tanks	lb.	.1259	- —
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1386	- .1400
tanks	lb.	.1340	- —
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	4.00	Nom.
Sperm,[5] bleach, 36°, dms.	lb.	.1443	- —
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310	- —
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
needle, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1450	- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	53.65	-55.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	58.65	-63.65
tanks, works	ton.	40.00	-45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½	- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼	- —
tanks	lb.	.13¾	- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.70	- 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities.	gal.	.32¾	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.	gal.	.29½	- —
Oil, tar pine, tanks, divd. E. cities.	gal.	.27	- —
rect., USP, bbls.	gal.	.60½	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.50
white, cns.	lb.	2.65	- 4.00
Tung,[1,9] dms.	lb.	.39	- —
tanks	lb.	.38¾	- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).			
Turpentine (see T).			
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	50.00	Nom.
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1187	Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1232	Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00	-13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.36	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42	- .45
65/75 vis., c.l.	gal.	.36	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42	- .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l.	gal.	.39	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.45	- .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44½	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½	- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.49	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.55	- .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.57	- .60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½	- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.64	- .67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	- .74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.72	- .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	- —
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	- —

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firmly adherent. The additional cost of waterproof labelling is slight, an estimate being available on a case basis.

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Protein Recovery

Protein may be recovered from vegetable material by adjusting the acidity of an aqueous solvent to the isolectric point of the desired protein and selectively heating to bring the protein into solution. Then the solid material is removed and the hydrogen ion concentration of the solution adjusted to precipitate the protein. 560

Salmon Increase?

Restoration of the Fraser River salmon fisheries to their former great productivity is planned by the International Fisheries Commission. Details of the plan have not been revealed, but they apparently involve a new arrangement at Hell's Gate to enable the fish to get past the boiling rush of water in the canyon, an obstacle created in 1913 when the side of the cliff slid into the gorge. A fish ladder is there now, but it is of use only when the river is at a certain level. 561

Flowmeter

Newest and most advanced phases of the principles and practices of flowmeter engineering are available. If you've a problem in liquid measurements, you can learn for instance of a new and more accurate method of correlating temperature expansion data on petroleum oils; a quick method of correcting tap locations, a short-cut method of correcting for viscosity. If it's pulsating gas flow measurements or working equations and tables for moisture and supercompressibility, we'll tell you where you can get information for use of men in the field as well as by technical institutes. 562

Electronic Inspector

Industry's response to the introduction of a new rayproof, shockproof, self-contained X-ray unit has indicated a strong war-time interest in this electronic inspection device. If you're interested in its industrial uses, including inspection of metals, plastic and hard rubber moldings, food and pharmaceutical products for detection of foreign materials and the like—or if it's inspection against sabotage or theft, we'll tell you more. 563

Shipping Case Printing

A canners' shipping case printing machine automatically impressing identification (in one or two colors) on both ends of the case, after the cases have been filled and sealed, is available to fill a new and urgent need in packaging of fruit and vegetable containers. 564

Technical Topics

WOOD LIGNIN—A new industry, based on wood lignin, is a stray postwar possibility and is based on an experiment where lignin, placed in a bomb with hydrogen and exposed to great pressure, turned the brown powder (lignin) to a transparent liquid. So far this liquid has been fractionated into wood alcohol and four compounds, all new to the chemical world. 565

DIATHERMY IN INDUSTRY—Diathermy, the artificial fever machine which heats interior human tissue without burning the skin, is being applied in industry to metal for welding and annealing; in wood for heat curing of resins in plastic wood. 566

DYE AS LIFE SAVER—A dye used to spot leaks in water systems is now used to save airmen shot down over the ocean. A waterproof package of this dye, attached to the life jacket and ripped as a flyer lands in the water, soon makes a brilliant color patch visible several miles away. 567

ACTION IN REVERSE—Plant hormones may work in opposite directions—prevent the formation and opening of buds on potatoes—making possible storage for indefinite periods or timing the opening of buds on fruit trees to avoid frost injury. 568

HYDROQUINONE—Manufacture by an improved electrolytic method is claimed in a recent British patent. 569

SYNTHETIC MENTHOL—A new process for the manufacture of synthetic menthol at a cost lower than that for the natural product has been developed. Its development could make the United States independent of imports from Japan which before the war used to amount to about 500,000 pounds annually. 570

NEW ANAESTHETIC—Propethylene is the name applied to what was recently declared to be a new and effective anaesthetic. It is said to be three to five times more powerful than the usual ether, and safer in use. 571

DETERIORATION HALTED—Dried egg deterioration during storage at high temperatures is retarded when certain carbohydrates are added to the pulp before drying. It was also found that the addition of carbohydrates to the egg pulp before spray-drying greatly increased the aerating power. 572

JAP BEETLE—Ethylene dichloride in the form of an emulsion prepared from an emulsifiable mixture of this compound has been demonstrated to be an effective insecticide for the immature stages of the Japanese beetle. Immersion of plants for 10 seconds in an emulsion prepared at the rate of one gallon of the emulsible mixture to one hundred gallons of water resulted in mortality of all larvae. 573

DAIRY LICE — A satisfactory replacement for rotenone in the control of lice on dairy cattle has been found. A dust, composed of one part of this replacement seed to ten parts of wettable sulfur can be relied upon to control all species of cattle lice. A second seed, one part to ten parts wettable sulfur, has also been proved very effective. 574

TEXTILE PRESERVATIVE — Quaternary ammonium salts have been introduced as effective mildew-proofing agents for textiles. This material is declared to be particularly resistant to chaetomium globosum and metarrhizium. 575

HYPERTHYROID?—Thiourea has been shown to be effective in the treatment of hyperthyroidism. The investigations revealed that compounds having thiourea in their make-up, or that simple compound itself, prevent the thyroid from synthesizing the undue amounts of thyroxine. 576

PURPLE IDENTIFICATION—Mercury fulminate dermatitis incidence in the explosives industry is reduced by the use of a special liquid soap combination. The soap is ordinarily orange in color, but on contact with mercury on the skin changes rapidly to a deep, easily recognizable purple. 577

MILL SCALE OXIDE—Ferric oxide of high purity can be produced from iron ore or mill scale, based upon the intermediate preparation of ferric nitrate, it is claimed in a recent British patent. The process depends upon the reaction of nitric acid with the oxide or sulphide ore, and thereafter decomposing the ferric nitrate to ferric oxide and nitric acid by heating. 578

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

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5 bbls.	gal.	.54½- —
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5 bbls.	gal.	.62 - —
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.65½- —
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.	lb.	6.50 - 6.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).		
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	No prices
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	11.00 -14.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.	lb.	.1064- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00 - —
lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 - —
spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots	lb.	13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.	lb.	13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.		
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1,2] lb.		1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1,2] bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼- —
Orange, mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12¼- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.,	lb.	.13 - —
Other points	lb.	.12½- —
Molybdate,[1,2] bbls.	lb.	.41 - —
Orthonitroaniliin toner,[1] kgs., works	lb.	.80 - —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.13 - .14
sweet, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.13 - .13½
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.12¾- .13¼
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	.80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.85 - .90
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45 - .46
Verona, bls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works	lb.	.26 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - .18½
29.0°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.50 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.75 - 4.15

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Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	2.50 - 3.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	7.00 - —
smaller lots.	oz.	7.05 - 7.25
Sulphate, natural, cns.	oz.	7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.39 - .39
good, bgs.	lb.	.37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.	lb.	.45 - .56
good bgs.	lb.	.36 - .37
fair, bgs.	lb.	.32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1395- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1645- —
tanks	lb.	.1645- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery.	lb.	.05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0530- —
125-127 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0530- —
128-130 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0595- —
133-135 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0910- —
149-151 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.		
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works	lb.	.24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works	lb.	.43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.55 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech.,	lb.	2.00 - —

Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Penicillin,[6] ampules, per 100,000 units. 5.00 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. .20 - .26
Pentaerythritol,[4] CP, bbls., divd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .29 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., divd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .20 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665 Bid
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0706 Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .30 - .31
sports, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .50 - .52
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .15½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.

Perchloroethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala, Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topax, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, ve. vinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb 028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .80 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.36
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .20 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .20 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel, tanks.....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .06½- —
Group 3, No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03¾- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .06¾- .07¼
No. 2 .....gal. .06¾- .07¼
No. 3.....gal. .06¾- —

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, bunker, Baltimore, Md....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass....bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - .97
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.67
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Texas City, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 160 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore...gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07¾- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 103-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-300 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks..gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks..gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks..gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .12 - .13
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630-
Buffalo .....gal. .1340-
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580-
Hartford .....gal. .1630-
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480-
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440-
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420-
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12¾- —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320-
St. Louis.....gal. .1370-
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagons, Newark....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730-
Chicago .....gal. .1380-
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440-
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420-
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470-
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[4] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N. J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[4] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 5,[4] tanks, same basis... gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[4] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Ft. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380-
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540-
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520-
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470-
solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, Western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580-
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440-
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420-
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370-
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent
Phenobarbital 5-lb. ons.....lb. 2.60 - 2.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 2.50 - —
Phenol,[2,4] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾ .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .52½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .57¼- —

IMAGINE delivering .50 caliber machine gun cartridges to a battery of 105 mm. cannon! Somebody would catch the devil—and it wouldn't be the enemy!

YOU'VE got to have *dependable uniformity* in solvents too. Any variation in the type of solvent you are using for a given job can easily throw your entire production out of line.

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SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Phenylhydrasin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib .dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.. long-ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.....short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-70%-68% b.p.l., 0% I. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% I. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
80% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .56 - —
Yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs .....lb. .29 - .30
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .39 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[6] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .05½ - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bbls...lb. .20 - .22
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .30 - .35
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, bales.....lb. .60 - .70
Poppy seed, Canadian, bgs....lb. .63 - .67
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .06¼- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .13 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 96%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38

Potash, manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944 12%.
granular 50-52 K_2O..unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[5] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
20° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Potash silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms.. c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Potash sulphate, NF, powd., bbls., lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[3] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Pleasseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
Pumice, grd., coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .08¼- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., divd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd.gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .36
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equaid..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks..lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .10 - —

Westward the Course

Westward from the Hudson and up through the fertile, rolling valleys of 'York State, came the Dutch and other traders in their great lumbering Conestoga wagons. They brought with them the necessities and luxuries sought by the settlers and the pioneers who were ever pushing the frontier westward. Even then, Niagara was a thriving center of activity, a link between the busy East and the growing West, a young and energetic locality ready for new trade, agricultural and industrial development.

As a pioneer chemical manufacturer in the Niagara area and the first to produce several important chemicals in America, Niagara Alkali Company is applying the full force of its pioneering experience and energy to supplying increasing quantities of essential products for which there is a growing demand to fill vital wartime needs. Thus is Niagara Alkali carrying on the pioneering traditions of its background.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE
CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

ARMY E NAVY

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque gray, cs., works..lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, cs., works. lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., f.o.b., Freeport, Tex., frt., equald.,with So. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,* solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask.130.00 -135.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.08 + .12½* powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .99 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: see note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .27½

R

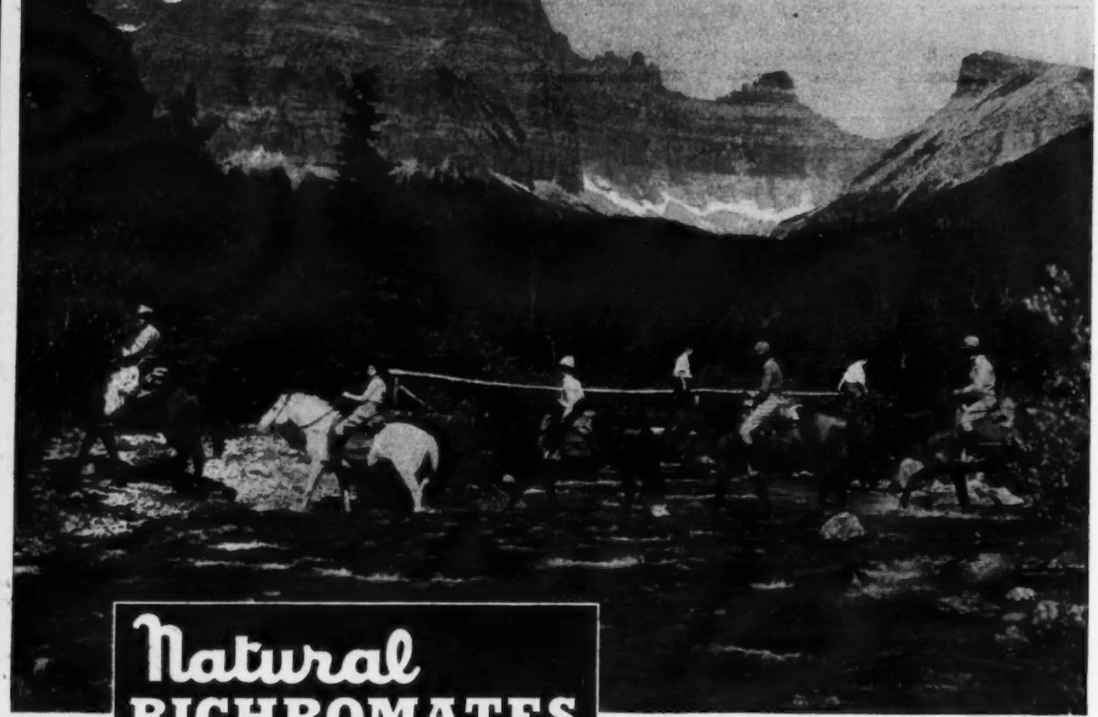
R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs...lb. .14 - .14½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
works..lb. 1.50 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots,
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Red, crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09½- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .26
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.89 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.91 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa. and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
50% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para,[6] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works.lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., 8b. dms..lb. 3.06 - 3.08
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls, lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - 2.60
Riboflavin,[4] bots., 100 grams.kilo.280.00- —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08½- .09½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 4.47 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.62 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.88 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 5.02 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 5.02 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 5.22 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 5.32 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 7.03 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb.40.00 -42.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
fair, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sago flour, sgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
flb. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 1½c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.6
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .46 - .47
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —



Natural
BICHROMATES
for Victory and Peace

Photo, courtesy Glacier National Park

BICHROMATE OF SODA
Crystals - Granular

•

BICHROMATE OF POTASH
Crystals - Granular
Precipitated

When the American way of life is again secure and vacationists can enjoy visiting our great *natural* wonders, such as Glacier National Park, a bit of which is here shown, the Natural BICHROMATES will be available to all. Meanwhile, we continue to devote all our output and our energies toward winning this war.

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
910 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

BICHROMATE Natural OF SODA

Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .84 - .85
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. .21½- .22
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100..lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
Silica, amorph., wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .306 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .336
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., divd., lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06½- .06
NF VII, bbls., divd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., divd....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¼c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 50%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D. Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ⅜c. less.
Bifluoride, bbl.., c.l., frt. alld. lb..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Soda bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic flake, powd., 70%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, divd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, divd. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, divd. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[6,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls. .....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24½- .29½
Soda cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., divd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks dms..lb. .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 — —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars .....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaniliate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.35
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Leather Needs Alkalies

Leather is vital....it keeps the wheels of industry turning, it keeps fighting men and machines "on the go." Vital to leather are Solvay alkalies and related products that help develop its inherent qualities. In war as in peace alkalies are indispensable!

SODA ASH

CAUSTIC SODA

TANNERS ALKALI

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE

SODIUM BICARBONATE

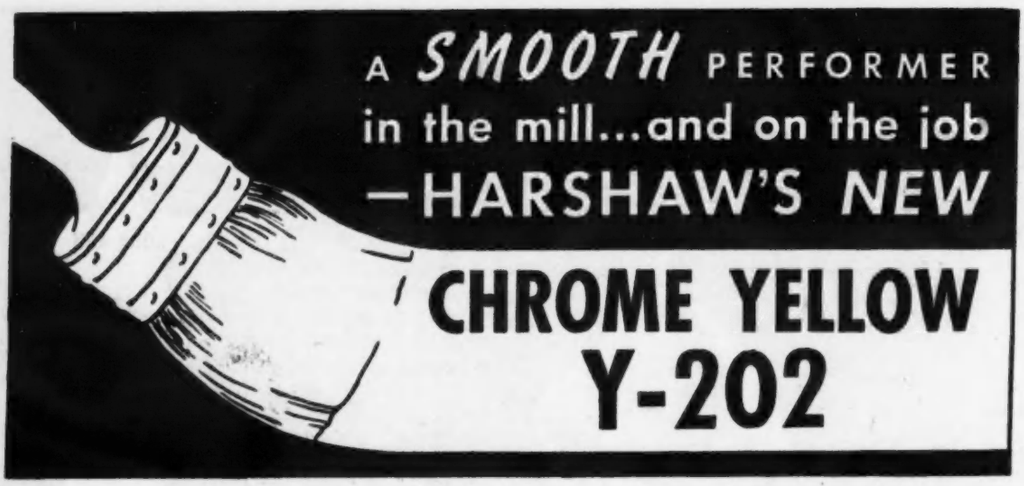
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Soda naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis..ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
West Coast ports.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11¼- .12

Soda phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09⅞- .10⅛
spot .....lb. .10⅞- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.15
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.80

Soda silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36¼
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1 70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms....lb. .32 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .95
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0715- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .36 - .37
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92½ min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.50.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 cns. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .55 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .88 - —
Strychnine hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.95
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.35 - 5.85
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works, l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts, long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works.lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .16 - .20
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
medium, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prodoction points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .55
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points..unit-ton. .55 - .84
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $6.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.



IT'S EASY TO MIX—In Harshaw's Y-202, you'll find fineness and softness combined with easy wettability and freedom from grit that results in a pigment which literally "melts" in the vehicle.

IT'S STRONG—Quick to develop maximum tinting qualities on the mill, Y-202 also has a light-fastness that is unique. When you discover its great opacity, its easy dispersion, its smooth brushing qualities and its excellent leveling, you'll agree that Harshaw's new Chrome Yellow Medium, Y-202, has a combination of characteristics that tops any other you have ever used.

IT'S HEAT RESISTING—In baking enamels or heat resistant coatings, Y-202 shows far less discoloration than any similar dry color we have tested.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE—We will send you a free "get acquainted" sample of Y-202 to test in your own formulations. Address Pigment Department, please.

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THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 E. 97th Street, Cleveland, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Superphosphate, triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

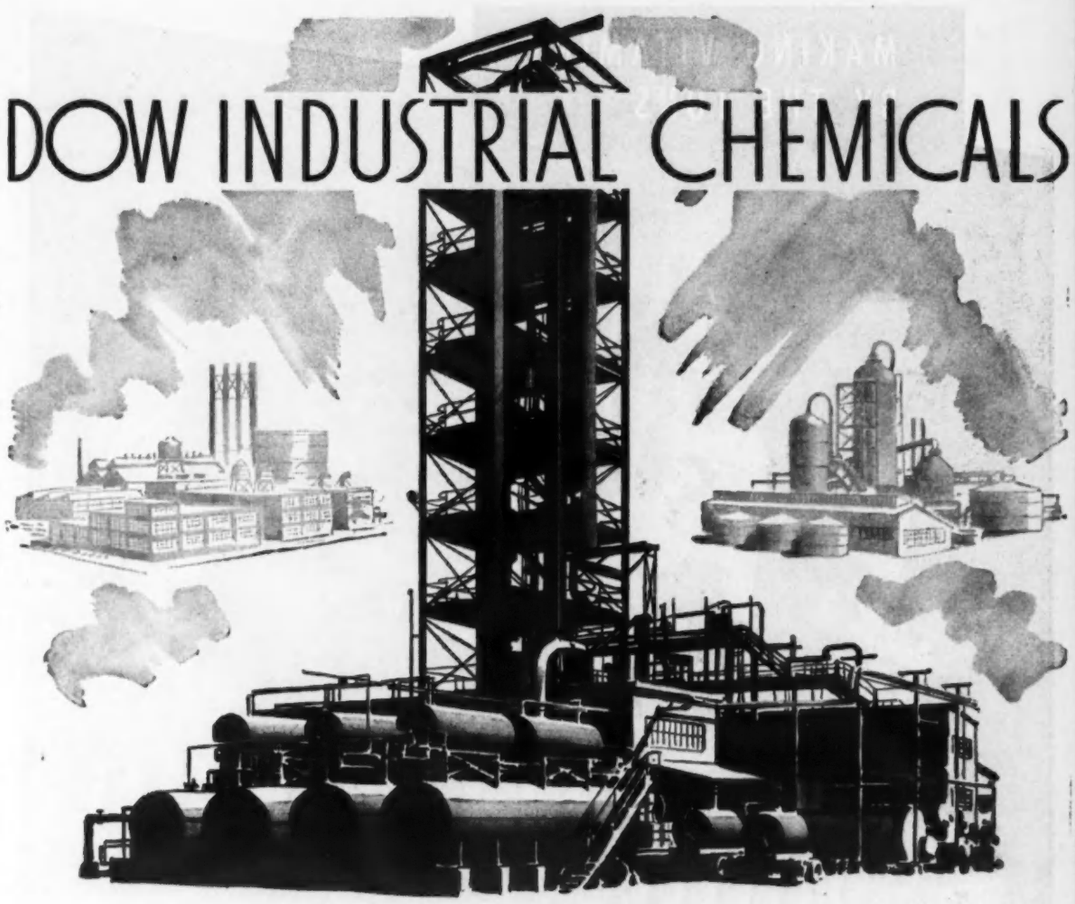
Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,8] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¼- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .09¼- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., lc. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,8] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29½
20%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .24½- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
South..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinyglycol other, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,8] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.200.00- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .21½- .22
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.85 - 4.10
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[3,8] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,8] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,8] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .13½- .13¾
nonchalking,[8] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[8] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[8] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[8] bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[8] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[8] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .37 - —
smaller pkgs. works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .95 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .25 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° industrial, dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[8] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .09 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[8] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .23½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- .31¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[8] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[8] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[8] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[3,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[8] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .90 - .93
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .77 - .80
tanks .....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.56 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, N. F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, while label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls.. bgs.....lb. .22 - .23



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CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Vinyl acetate,[9] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol)..
mil units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls....lb. .60 - .65
Tree bark, bls....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton.ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton.46.00 -48.50
Wattlebark, extract, liquid, bbls., lb. .05¾- —
tanks....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works.lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, cnts., 30 tons, same basis.lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .23¾- —
Bayberry, bgs....lb. No stocks
Bees[1], bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton....lb. .61 - .62
slabs, bgs., ton....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton.lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton....lb. .52½- —
Wax, candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb. .33 - —
smaller lots....lb. .39 - .43
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 6c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .72¾- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls. lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls....lb. .14 - .15
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.64 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. ....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. ....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. ....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. ....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. ....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls....lb. .14 - .16
rossed, green, bls....lb. .20 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .20 - .23
Levant ....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls....lb. .50 Nom.

X

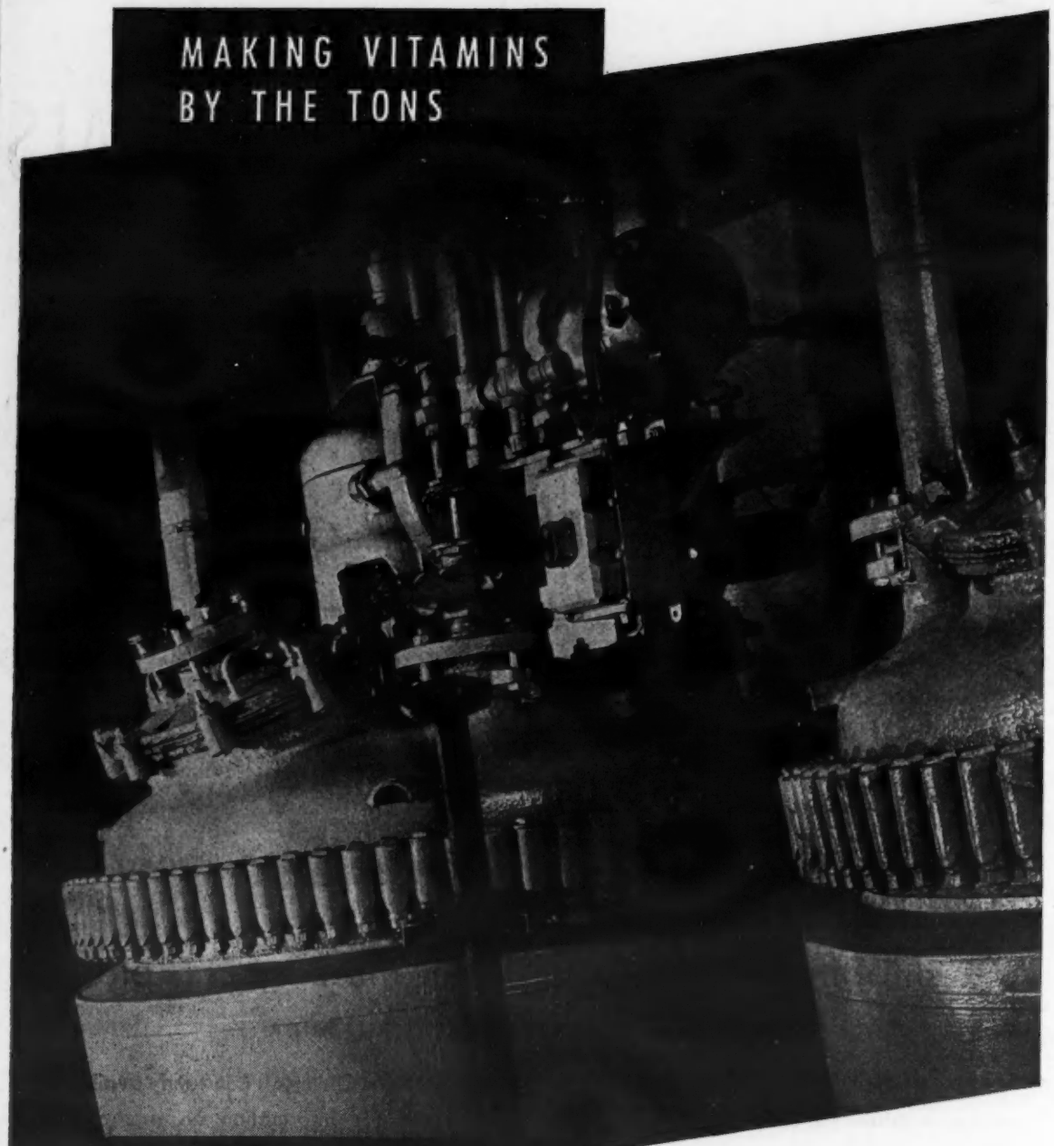
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[3] (xylene), indus., dms. returnable, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
West, Minnequa. Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works...gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works...gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J....gal. .28 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms....lb. .35 - .36

Y

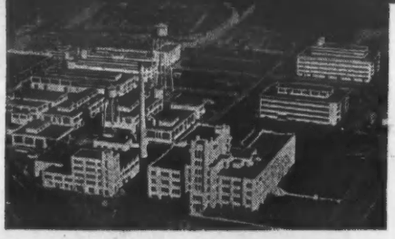
Yara yara, cryst., bota., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .25 - —
90 B units, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms....lb. .80 - —
300 B units, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., divd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, con. tracts,..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport. 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher devid. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalised with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.67 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.69 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .12½- —
Carbonate, tech., bbls....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. ....lb. .40 - —
kgs. ....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms....lb. .30 - .31
jars ....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works....lb. .33 - .37



ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF VITAMINS



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Vitamin Division, HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, INC., Roche Park, Nutley 10, New Jersey
World Famous for Fine Pharmaceutical Chemicals.

Zinc dust,[4] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 -	—
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16 -	.19½
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
lead free,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP,[4] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¾c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., dlvd., and l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.			
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.14¼-	—
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 -	—
ctns., smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 -	—
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.53 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.29 -	.31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works.	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Mar. 6 issue of OPD.

Cottonseed Crushings Off

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 to January 31, 1944, and 1943, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1944	Tons 1943
Receipts	3,744,196	4,228,998
Crushed	2,906,253	3,255,731
On hand Jan. 31	926,719	1,050,530

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1944	Pounds 1943
Produced	897,626,000	1,006,735,000
Shipped	853,799,000	980,154,000
On hand Jan. 31	148,832,000	154,022,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1944	Pounds 1943
Produced	718,453,000	804,051,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand Jan. 31	314,358,000	338,312,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1944	Tons 1943
Produced	1,341,881	1,440,182
Shipped	1,288,960	1,554,669
On hand Jan. 31	71,463	75,613

Hulls

	Tons 1944	Tons 1943
Produced	676,088	784,288
Shipped	663,219	790,390
On hand Jan. 31	24,833	38,016

Linters

	Bales 1944	Bales 1943
Produced	865,221	979,300
Shipped	691,610	748,769
On hand Jan. 31	309,538	273,917

Ward Retires from Can Firm

Eugene C. Ward, an assistant divisional sales manager of the general line of Continental Can Company, Passaic, N. J., has retired from active service.

Chemical Interests Vested by APC

—Continued from page 3

tures, formaldehyde and catalysts therefor, fuel oils, hardness tester, low-temperature distillation of coal and the like, miscroscopic apparatus, nonknock motor fuels, phosphorus fertilizers, photographic apparatus, purification of sulphonation products, purifying liquids, refractometer, regenerating bleaching earths, sintered phosphates, soil improving, solubilizing phosphates, solvent recovery, stabilized coloring of gasoline, stabilizing of fermentable liquids, superphosphates, textile and fur improvers, titanium dioxide and its applications.

Five assignments from Jacob Dichter to the Kimble Glass Company, made in June, 1941, were set aside by the Alien Property Custodian.

A report by the custodian February 14 tells that his office has seized control of properties valued at $375,000,000, 41,000 patents and applications, and $318 business enterprises, now ophundred small enterprises, now operating under American management, are to be sold through competitive bidding. The products of these concerns include dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals.

Vesting orders published in *Federal Register* February 16 affect interests of Chemische Forsungsgesellschaft, Compagnie de Produits Chemiques et Electrometallurgiques Alais Froges et Camarge, Consortium fur Elektrochemische Industrie, Deutsche Hydrierwerke, Durand & Huguenin, I. G. Farbenindustrie, J. D. Riedel A. G., and Dr. Alexander Wacker Gesellschaft for Elektrochemische Industrie. They embrace a variety of interests in patents and applications, many of them the subjects of agreements with a half-dozen or more American concerns.

The potent matters disclosed in the orders include artificial resins, butyric aldehyde, methyl formate, polyvinyl chlorides, and wetting, cleaning, and emulsifying agents. The following unidentified patents also are included:—1,787,315; 1,787,316; 1,898,301; 1,939,292; and 1,982,985.

Union Plastics, Inc., this city, has changed its corporate name to Alfred Roesch & Co.

Vitamin Oils Makers To Get Fats, Oils

Manufacturers of vitamin A or D oils henceforth will receive all the rationed fats and oils they need to make these essential pharmaceuticals, the Office of Price Administration has announced. Up to the present, vitamin manufacturers have received 120 percent of the rationed fats and oils they used during 1942.

This action, which was recommended by the War Food Administration, means that manufacturers of vitamin A or D oils will be limited in their use of rationed fats and oils only by the extent of their production capacity. This action is provided in amendment No. 107 to Ration Order 16.

'Resimene' Monsanto Name For Melamine Resins

All melamine resins and molding compounds produced by Monsanto Chemical Company are now being sold under the trade name "Resimene," according to F. A. Abbiati, general manager of sales of the plastics division of the company.

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in industry
Today, War and non-War manufacturing has emphasized the ever-increasing uses and possibilities of the element ZIRCONIUM and its compounds in industry. TAMCO Zirconium compounds are being used successfully in the manufacture of Refractories, Electrical Resistors, Resins, Dye Extenders, Water Repellents, Catalysts, Abrasives, and Ceramics.
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Zirconium Carbide
Zirconium Cyanonitride
Zirconium Silicates
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Zirconium Silicate Refractories
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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Vol. 145 February 21, 1944 Number 8

WPB As Reconverter

Comes now the War Production Board to join the study of what is to be done for and by business when the time arrives to drop the demands of war for the opportunities of peace. WPB is conferring with leaders of consumer-goods industries with a view of learning the angles from which the problems of transition can best be illuminated and examined.

By purpose and experience, WPB is particularly equipped to play a big and useful part in the reconversion of business to peacetime pursuits. It has learned much about the potentialities of production, and about the problems thereof too. It has developed a close and intimate relationship with business, which, at least for the most part, is agreeable to business and conducive to the correlation and cooperation which are so essential to the satisfactory working of business with government.

But, there is one thing about the WPB approach to the subject of reconversion which is not in keeping with equality in governmental relations. The chairman of the board is said to favor preferential treatment for small business with reference to allocations of surplus materials and release to peacetime operations. Sentiment has its place in all human affairs, but the economic reconversion must be based on realism and hard sense. The size of a business must not be a controlling factor in its role in what must be national process. And a time advantage for any business must be most carefully avoided in order that essential war work be not penalized.

A-B-C for Industry

It is somewhat puzzling and, at least, a little disturbing to the long-range observer to hear men of qualified leadership predicting that a distinct trend is probable away from industrial oils of vegetable origin to derivatives of petroleum. The farseeing, practical economist would far rather see a trend in all industrial materials away from those which, at least in their primary state, are irreproducible.

He favors the development of the resources of the vegetable kingdom. He knows that the effects of drought, frost, grasshopper, or other destruction can be circumvented by a practical application of the "ever-normal granary" plan. He knows that, even within a short radius of industrial centers, there are vast areas of waste land which can be made to produce abundantly. He has good reason to believe that science can make any region grow what is needed from it and can make what can be grown useful in numberless applications.

The believer in the potentialities of a naturally based organic chemical supply of the materials of industry has strong faith in his A-B-C idea. He believes that a properly constructed correlation and cooperation of agronomist, botanist, and chemist can provide industry with everything it needs in addition to the relatively few inorganic and elemental essentials which are abundant in earth, air, and water.

There is some evidence of a turning of scientific thought and endeavor from coal to petroleum as the basis of organic synthesis and in reverse as a source of all sorts of voluminously consumed fuels. The relative abundance of coal and oil casts doubt on the wisdom of such a change. It would be better to maintain their present industrial status rather than incur the expense of conversion—at least insofar as the relatively shortlived supply of petroleum is concerned.

The A-B-C believer comes in to say that, whatever the trend of thought and action with respect to the utilization of the earth's organic mineral resources, at least some thinking would well be devoted to organic fundamentals presented by or discoverable in resources which, for all practical purposes, can be continuously kept up to any level of demand. The wartime shortage of vegetable oils, he points out, is attributable to lack of such preparatory thinking during the age of coal and oil. He hastens to add that it is not necessary to have coconut oil to be supplied with lauric acid and that eleostearic esters can be constructed from simpler fatty acids. He is in favor of working above ground.

—O-P-D—

Foreign Policy on Oil

Long before the present war gave special emphasis to the matter, many words were spoken and written with reference to the role of petroleum in the political and social aspects of world economics. It was clear for several decades that the dependence of the human race on petroleum was steadily increasing both in variety and in volume. Oil politics became one of the biggest processes in world affairs, and the clashing of policies in that realm upset more than one thing in South America and in Sakhalin, in Mexico and in Mesopotamia. The current outbreak of congressional and curbstone discussion of the foreign oil policy of the United States, or the lack thereof, does but echo a hundred predecessors.

It is most earnestly declared by all manner of commenters, including the President, that the United States is running out of oil. The remedial processes to which this gives rise are many. On the popular one of acquiring and developing sources of oil in foreign areas there is the same clash, especially within the petroleum industry, that has always attended the conserving or the eking out of domestic resources by imports.

Added to this internal strife is an increasing friction between government and the industry over the part which the former is to have in the assuring of a supplemental supply of petroleum from foreign fields. It would seem that the petroleum industry should have most plain and most emphatic in its book of experiences a lesson which teaches that government must have a large part in foreign oil relations. The position of the governments of other countries with respect to their domestic and external oil resources is such that business cannot alone deal satisfactorily therewith. The United States government has very often been called into a squabble over foreign oil affairs. Today and tomorrow, when world affairs of all kinds must be in the hands of governments, no international oil affairs can be satisfactory without governmental participation.

The big job for business in today's oil problem is to contrive a gradual reduction of mankind's dependence on petroleum.

—O-P-D—

Simplifying Allocation

It is a step in the right direction which WPB has taken in its endeavor to set up a central framework for uniformity in allocation of chemicals and related materials. General allocation order M-300 will avoid a lot of work; and it should contribute a lot of ease to the understanding of the status of materials and what to do about it.

Of course, M-300 is not going to increase production of any chemical; nor is it going to make it easier to get any chemical in the open market. Allocations will still be the rule, and the necessity for them is not going to end when the Allies occupy Rome.

M-300 will perform a friendly service. But, read it carefully and you'll not be expecting too much of it.

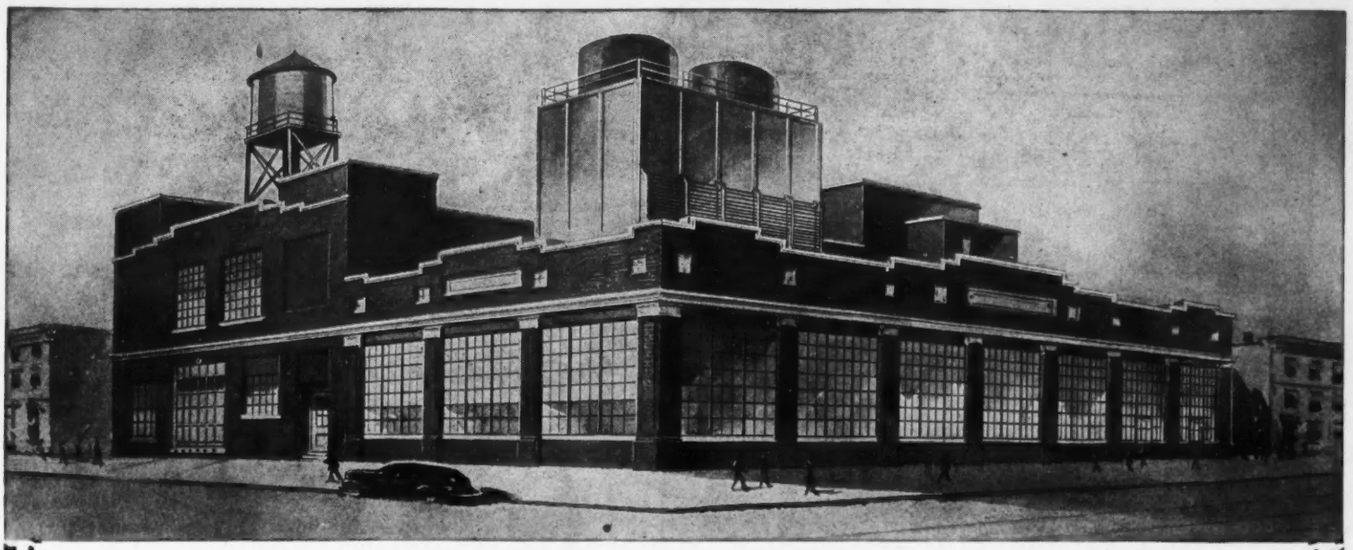
—O-P-D—

Do It First

An obstructive attitude, even a passive one, toward economic reforms which for some reason or other—perhaps with a bit of good in it—have caught the popular fancy is more damaging to the cause of private enterprise than many such reforms would be in their original pattern. The worst feature of obstructive tactics is that they give the so-called "socialistic" elements exactly the evidence they want to support their charge that the sole socioeconomic aim of capitalists is to preserve the system of capitalism.

Everybody knows that there is a grain of truth in every assault on things as they are. Everybody should know that the tendency of the times is to expect the postwar world to be economically different, in a better way, from that which brought forth the unexplained unsatisfactoriness of 1926-32.

One of the popular reforms which has more than a trace of desirability behind it is that which seeks revision of the patent system of this country. The seeking may be destructive; but an obstructive attitude will but bring up the reserves of the reformers. Such matters must be treated constructively. The best slogan for business in its reformatory troubles is:—"Beat 'em to the punch!"



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Because of the urgent need for this powerful bacteriostatic agent in the present emergency, we began laboratory production early in 1942. This was increased to a pilot plant scale as soon as possible and in the summer of last year, at the request of the government, we started the construction of an entirely new plant to be devoted exclusively to the large-scale production of Penicillin.

This construction is being rushed with all possible speed, and the plant is expected to be in operation within a few months.

Since present supplies of Penicillin are far from sufficient to meet the acute needs of our armed forces, the entire output of all manufacturers has been placed under allocation. Although by far the greater part of our output goes directly to the Army and the Navy, limited quantities are allotted by the War Production Board to the Office of Scientific Research and Development for use in essential clinical investigations, but it is not available for general distribution. Even though our new plant will increase our output manyfold, we do not anticipate that the supply will be sufficient to allow general civilian use for some time to come. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 81 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.—444 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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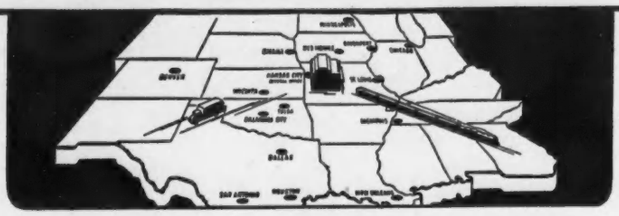

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Heavy Chemicals

Irregular improvement featured the demand for heavy chemicals. The increase was confined to specialties and was more of a seasonal affair than a general expansion. Weather conditions stimulated the call for calcium chloride for ice control. Buying interest was on the increase as far West as Missouri. The agricultural trade, at last, took the initiative in copper sulphate and the call for deliveries mounted sufficiently to check the increase in stockpile accumulations. While the gasoline shortage has cutback truck transportation to no small degree, farmers in Southern areas have brought their loads of produce to market and carried back copper sulphate on their return.

Alkali continued to drift into a better position. This did not show on the surface of the markets for either soda ash or soda caustic but some of the producers of soda ash have satisfied all short shipped orders and others were well on their way toward this condition. Manpower shortage has hindered more rapid progress, the scarcity being keenly felt in the packing and shipping departments. Conditions in ash have exerted a sort of sympathetic influence on soda caustic but the tension of both markets was evidenced when it came to the placing of new business.

Producers of potash caustic had a mansize problem on their hands in attempting to secure enough containers to meet shipping requirements. The call was urgent to consumers to return their empty drums promptly. Cooperation on the part of buyers would relieve a situation that is growing serious for the distribution of the different grades of this chemical. The ammonia market is in similar shape and several other chemicals are also feeling the pinch of container shortage.

No improvement in the supply of nickel sulphate has taken place. Hydrofluoric acid has gone under allocation. The government has taken practically all of the production of copper oxide for marine use and was a heavy buyer of antimony oxide for flame retardant requirements. Equal monthly shipments of oxalic acid will go forward through June for use in the manufacture of the government's new bug killer. A large part of the sulphuric acid output continues to be absorbed in the production of high octane gasoline.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.6 in the week ended February 12, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 90.9 in the previous week and 88.4 percent a year ago.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Chemical allocations will be found on page 7.

Ammoniac Sal. — Supply situation continued favorable with less than capacity production sufficient to meet current demand. The 4,000 tons that were to go to Russia against lend-lease, but did not, were still in warehouses scattered over the country while negotiations were pending. Consuming inquiries did not exceed moderate limits with small lots commanding the most attention.

Antimony Salts.—Demand for oxide was reported active for use as a flame retardant. Supply remained relatively low. Sulphide reported in a more favorable position as demand for camouflage paint has shown some relaxation of late.

Calcium Chloride.—Buying interest registered improvement last week, the call coming from as far West as Missouri. Heavy snow storms over extended areas accelerated demand. Producers have a comfortable stockpile to take care of requirements.

Chlorine.—No unusual tension noted in this market. Production was sufficient to keep supply situation favorable and allocation orders were met promptly.

Copper Sulphate. — Deliveries have registered improvement, for agriculture, the increase being more pronounced in the Middlewest. The movement has shown enough expansion to check addition to reserves and it looked as though the peak of the stockpile had been passed. Some excess inventory material aggregating 36,000 pounds was offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Defluorinated Phosphate. — Buying interest has been well sustained and reports assert that material has moved about as fast as produced. The prolonged scarcity of bone meal has permitted the substitution of this phosphate in considerable quantities as a feeding product.

Nickel Sulphate.—Direct and indirect routing of this material through government channels is reported to have accounted for the major part of production. The market has remained in a tight position while demand has continued active. The recent conservation order M-6-b, states that all holders of nickelplating solutions who have inventories since March 30, 1942 and to those who may have acquired solutions after March 9, 1944, authorization is given to deliver or to use them for plating subject to restrictions of the order.

Potash Caustic.—Activity showed a substantial increase in this market and production was stepped up to capacity to meet demand. The inquiry was of general character and covered liquid, solid and flake. Complaints were heard in some quarters regarding the delay in returning empty containers. The shortage of drums may become acute if return deliveries do not improve.

Potash Cyanate.—An odd lot of 137 pounds was placed on sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB. The lot was taken from excess inventories.

Soda Ash. — Market conditions reveal measurable improvement compared with a month ago. Producers experienced some difficulty in securing enough bags but the shipment situation presented a much more favorable picture than it did a while back. Some producers are entirely caught up against short shipments and are able to deliver promptly. Others are not in such a comfortable position but all have made favorable progress. No lend-lease shipments have been reported.

Soda Caustic.—Trend was similar to that noted in soda ash. Producers have better control of deliveries but are somewhat behind contract schedules. No surplus was available and there was evidence of short shipments on dry forms. Container shortage was felt rather keenly in some quarters. The export situation uncovered a fair inquiry for Mexico with lend-lease accountable for moderate shipments.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Acids

Acetic.—Relaxation of government demand has permitted the market to assume a more normal condition. The supply situation was comfortable enough to cover commercial requirements promptly. WFA purchased 7,800 pounds valued at $866 f.o.b. during the month of December.

Hydrofluoric.—Now moving against allocated orders. The call for this acid for the use in the manufacture of high octane gasoline has been sufficiently active to keep the available supply for civilian wants relatively light.

Nitric.—Producers were in a favorable position to take care of current requirements, although no excess supplies were reported. Demand was active enough to maintain a normal

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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movement through consuming channels.

Sulphuric.—Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States received a full allocation for high octane gasoline production this month. Requests from other industries were cut from 1 to 36 percent. In the East, the market remained tight with the trend toward slight easement. The movement of this material, either directly or indirectly for government use, prevented the backing up of stocks.

Baltimore, Feb. 18.—Production of sulphuric acid proceeds at a rate which enables the manufacturers to meet government demands without real strain, so that requirements can be taken care of fairly well. The ceiling continues to be at the highs of two years ago. Crude materials are being received in adequate volume. Construction on the new plant at Curtis Bay is progressing, and present indications are that it will be in shape to start operations some time in March.

Insecticides

Consuming interest in insecticides and fungicides continued to expand and the volume of sales has exceeded expectations, the average being above normal in some instances. The disposition to cooperate with the government and buy early to avoid possible bottlenecks arising from labor and transportation difficulties, has been reflected in the call for deliveries of most of the major items. About the only exception was copper sulphate but even here, some improvement in the call for deliveries could be noted although there was considerable room for improvement.

Approval by WPB of expanded production of the new insecticide DDT suggests that there is a possibility of this material being available for civilian use during the Summer months. Present production has been routed to the army and navy, but from reports this insecticide will find a popular outlet as a modern bugkiller.

Sales of 6,000 pounds of nicotine sulphate for $4,800 f.o.b. to the War Food Administration were reported for the month of December. Sales to WFA for the year 1943 amounted to 106,000 pounds valued at $84,800.

Solvay Names Peniston N.Y. Sales Manager

Denman Peniston has been appointed manager of the New York sales office of the Solvay Sales Corporation. He fills a vacancy caused by the recent death of Charles P. Grossman.

A native of New Jersey, Mr. Peniston, who has been identified with the sales of alkalies for thirty-three years, started his business career with Wing & Evans in 1910, and upon purchase of that company by the Solvay organization in 1916 Mr. Peniston was assigned to the sales department of the Solvay firm. An ardent golfer, he is a member of the Echo Lake Country Club, Westfield, N. J.

Chemical Allocations For February Released

—Continued from page 7

Cresols and Cresylic Acids

Adjustments made for inventories; other variations due to specific grades involved.

Ortho cresol was allocated for plastics, agricultural insecticides. Denied for dyes and inks, coumarin manufacture, and all other civilian uses.

Domestic meta para cresols and cresylic acids were allocated for tricresyl phosphate; ore flotation; plastics (69 percent); medicinals (70 percent); preservatives; dyes (20 percent); chemical manufacturing (84 percent); miscellaneous (66 percent). Denied for textile agents, cleaning compounds, U.S.P. cresol and cresylic disinfectants and all other civilian uses.

Imported meta para cresols and cresylic acids were allocated for tricresyl phosphate; carbon remover, 317,000 pounds; plastics (92 percent); disinfectants, 477,000 pounds; textile agents (100 percent), 135,000 pounds; miscellaneous uses, 75,000 pounds.

Petroleum cresylic acid:—allocated for tricresyl phosphate; ore flotation (76 percent); carbon remover (28 percent); plastics (83 percent); disinfectants (46 percent), 122,000 pounds; miscellaneous uses (67 percent), 100,000 pounds.

Diacetone

Civilian uses in February were as follows:—Adhesives (97 percent), 86,240 pounds; cleaners and removers (100 percent), 2,145 pounds; drugs (98 percent), 1,025 pounds; lacquers (0.7 percent), 1,600 pounds. All other civilian uses were denied.

Dichlorethylether

All requests granted in full.

Diphenylamine

Granted 100 percent for the following: phenothiazine; dyes; soaps; antioxidants; plastics; and for miscellaneous uses.

Ethyl Acetate

The following end uses were granted 100 percent: new industrial and farm equipment, 358,670 pounds; industrial and farm equipment maintenance, 63,058 pounds; new transportation equipment, 203,244 pounds; railroad maintenance, 9,998 pounds; cellophane and food closures, 321,066 pounds; industrial equipment coated fabrics, 69,724 pounds; shoe and sock linings coated fabrics, 464,373 pounds; impregnated oil seals, 41,525 pounds; drugs (raw materials), 264,933 pounds; chemical manufacture, 759,619 pounds; denaturants, 770,768 pounds; printing inks, 154,889 pounds; civilian adhesives, 300,168 pounds; shoe cements and adhesives, 345,186 pounds.

The following end uses were granted 50 percent: shoe lacquers, 128,095 pounds; hospital sheeting, 157,680 pounds.

The following end uses were denied: transportation maintenance (except railroad), civilian furniture (lacquer); civilian clothing (lacquer); miscellaneous lacquers; smaller war plants; civilian clothing (coated fabrics); civilian furniture (coated fabrics); miscellaneous fabrics; cleaner and remover (operating supply).

Ethyl Cellulose

Allocations were made to the following civilian uses for February delivery: sterilizable adhesive backing, 100 percent of requests; photo engraving stripping solution, 100 percent of previously established usage; special food label adhesive, 100 percent for machine labeling of food cans; heat seal lacquer for essential dehydrated food, 100 percent of request; heat sealing compound, 100 percent for packaging essential food which due to special packaging equipment requires a strong hot melt adhesive. Substitutes must be used where possible.

Formaldehyde

Allocations were made 100 percent to the following civilian end uses for February in the amounts shown below: dyes and intermediates, 264,790 pounds; embalming fluid, 87,475 pounds; fungicides and insecticides, 88,648 pounds; leather, 83,075 pounds; miscellaneous, 53,600 pounds; miscellaneous resins, 52,800 pounds; paper, 70,600 pounds; textiles, 429,300 pounds. Also granted 100 percent for boiler water treatment; disinfectants; drugs and pharmaceuticals; photographic chemicals; processed oil; protective coatings; research, and rubber chemicals. The small order exemption of order M-25 has been raised to 10,000 pounds of formaldehyde solution, with the result that many consumers and resellers will no longer be required to file applications.

Furfural

All civilian requests were allowed only two drums each.

Gasoline Gum Inhibitors

Requests for the four potent gasoline gum inhibitors allocated under the terms of M-354 were allocated 100 percent for use in civilian gasoline.

Glycols

Ethyleneglycol: Cellophane requests cut 50 percent. Anti-freeze allowed in accordance with annual schedule and all others allowed in full.

Diethyleneglycol: All requests granted in full after screening for inflation, except for tobacco humectant. Diethyleneglycol was allowed as tobacco humectant only to those largely or solely dependent on it. In these cases requests were cut 50 percent.

Triethyleneglycol: Chemical manufacturing requests cut 80 percent. No other requests were received.

Propyleneglycol: All requests were granted in full.

Mixed glycols: Antifreeze granted in accordance with annual schedule. All others allowed in full.

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Glycol Ethers

Cellosolve: Requests for chemical manufacturing uses cut 50 percent. Requests for miscellaneous solvent uses cut 50 percent. Requests for lacquer solvent uses cut 25 percent. Brake fluid requests were granted in full.

Butyl Cellosolve: Chemical manufacturing requests were cut 50 percent. Miscellaneous solvent uses cut 50 percent. Lacquer solvent uses cut 50 percent. Coupling agent uses cut 50 percent.

Methyl Cellosolve: Miscellaneous solvent uses cut 80 percent. Requests for adhesive uses cut 50 percent, after screening for inflation. Chemical manufacturing requests were denied.

Carbitol: All requests were granted in full.

Hexahydric Alcohols — January 15-February 14

For the current month of January 15 to February 14 requests for Crystalline Sorbitol were filled as follows: pharmaceuticals 100 percent; small orders 100 percent; resale-domestic 100 percent; ascorbic acid 62 percent; foods denied.

Technical Sorbitol Syrup: small orders 100 percent; crystalline sorbitol manufacture 100 percent; pharmaceuticals 100 percent of normal use; ascorbic acid 100 percent of ascorbic acid producers' present capacity; esters 62 percent; all other requests were denied.

Mannitol: all requests were granted 100 percent with the exception of resins, where 25 percent of requests were granted.

Arlex: all requests were granted 100 percent.

These allocations were made with adjustments for standard shipping container size and inventories of applicants.

Hexamethylenetetramine

Allocations for the month of February were as follows: granted 100 percent for adhesives; brake linings; cashew oil resins; drugs and pharmaceuticals; metal treating; miscellaneous resins; phenolic resins; processed oil; resale; research; rubber solid fuel; textiles; and urea resins. M-25 as amended January 6, 1944, raising the small order exemption quantity to 10,000 pounds has relieved many consumers of the necessity of filing applications.

Isobutyl Alcohol

Requests for civilian uses in February were granted as follows: hydraulic brake fluids 1,745 pounds (100 percent); dyes and penetrants 3,480 pounds (100 percent); cellophane 14,300 pounds (100 percent). Requests for lacquers and thinners were denied.

Isopropyl Acetate

Granted 100 percent for new industrial and farm equipment; maintenance industrial and farm equipment; new transportation equipment; maintenance transportation equipment; civilian clothing; shoe lacquers; cellophane and food closures; hospital sheeting; drugs; chemical manufacture; printing inks; civilian adhesives; cleaners and removers. Denied for civilian furniture and for miscellaneous lacquers.

Isopropyl Alcohol (91 Percent)

Granted 100 percent for acetone; brake fluid; chemical manufacture; drugs and vitamins; germicides and disinfectants; cleaners and removers; laboratory use; oil emulsions; plastics and resins; textiles; technical coatings; small orders; isopropyl acetate; hospital sheeting; synthetic rubber. Denied for cosmetics and rubbing alcohol.

Isopropyl Alcohol (95 Percent)

Granted 100 percent for protective coatings; textiles; solder flux; disinfectants and germicides; lacquer reducer; oil emulsions; laboratory use; solvent blends; brake fluids; and small orders. Denied for cosmetics.

Isopropyl Alcohol (99 Percent)

Granted 100 percent for acetone; brake fluids; chemical manufacture; de-icing fluid; drugs and vitamins; germicides and disinfectants; cleaner and removers; laboratory use; oil emulsions; plastics and resins; textiles; small orders; gasoline inhibitors; synthetic rubber; working stocks; pectin; xanthates; technical coatings. Denied for cosmetics and rubbing alcohol.

Caustic Soda

Penn Salt Liquid Caustic Soda is shipped in tank cars specially designed for speedier, safer unloading. These modern 8000-gallon tank cars have a protective lining, are insulated and are equipped with caustic resistant valves and interior fittings. They can be quickly and completely emptied—no wasted caustic, no lost time.

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Lithium Compounds

To be reported later.

Maleic Anhydride

Allocations were made as follows:—Abrasive bond (62 percent); cellophane (32 percent); fumaric acid (73 percent); leather (57 percent); oil additives (71 percent); phenolic resins M-246 (87 percent); phthalic alkyd resins M-139 (55 percent); polyvinyl resins M-10 (100 percent); rubber (46 percent); substituted oils (59 percent); wetting agents (86 percent).

Maleic anhydride for the production of maleic alkyd resins was allocated as follows:—Automotive (.3 percent); agricultural equipment (37 percent); boxes and crates (26 percent); food and medical closures (47 percent); drums and pails (48 percent); equipment and machinery (48 percent); electrical equipment (92 percent); furniture (.1 percent); general maintenance (8 percent); heating and water equipment (50 percent); medical equipment (55 percent); printing inks (43 percent); railroads (.6 percent); textiles (21 percent).

Methanol, Wood-Distilled, Denaturing Grade

Civilian requests were granted 70 percent.

Methanol, Wood Distilled, 95-97 Percent

Requests for civilian uses were granted in full.

Methanol, Synthetic

Requests for civilian uses were granted as follows:—72 percent of requests for dyes and dye intermediates; 36 percent of requests for protective coatings (including wood stains); 86 percent of requests for extractions and general solvent use. All other requests were granted 93 percent.

Methylethylketone

All civilian requests were denied.

Methylisobutylketone

Granted 100 percent for civilian adhesives; civilian inks; coatings for food and beverage closures; drugs; denaturants; and small orders. Granted 20 percent of requests for civilian lacquers.

Naphthalene

Allowed for beta naphthol; other dye intermediates (69 percent), 643,000 pounds; chemical compounds (69 percent), 838,000 pounds; agricultural insecticides, 140,000 pounds. Adjustments made for inventories. Total moth prevention granted 58 percent of total requests and adjusted to base period ratio.

Naphthenic Acid and Naphthenates

The allocation of acid for drier and other production has been reduced 50 percent in the East and Midwest and 30 percent in the West. No other appreciable changes were made in the allocation policies.

The distribution of all grades of the metallic naphthenates for the month of February was as follows: transportation 351,955 gallons; communications 21,222 gallons; industrial machinery, equipment and tools 83,970 gallons; textiles and leather 384,829 gallons; health, safety and technical equipment 7,018 gallons; photographic material and equipment 754 gallons; printing, publishing and engraving 5,704 gallons; office supplies and equipment 945 gallons; furniture 20,244 gallons; laundry and kitchen equipment 4,239 gallons; basic industrial products and processes 12,069 gallons; building and building materials 152,692 gallons; containers and packages 21,833 gallons; miscellaneous 294,327 gallons; cutting oils 3,489 gallons; driers 191,942 gallons; lubricants 172,473 gallons; small orders 33,978 gallons.

Naphtha, Enamel Wire

Enamel Wire Naphtha has been brought under order M-340. Significantly the amount requested during February, which was largely for Formvar magnet wire enamel amounted to 60,000 gallons. This is a substantial reduction over the average of the past four months.

Nicotinic Acid

Nicotinic acid for civilian medicinals was denied, except a very limited use in parental solutions. Denied for veterinary and for feed fortification. Requests for nikethamide and for foods were granted 100 percent on the adjusted basis of 1942 usage.

Nicotinamide

Civilian medicinal requests were allocated 100 percent on the basis of usage during base period. Research was granted 100 percent. Denied for feed enrichments.

Paraformaldehyde

Allocated 100 percent for the following civilian end uses: adhesives; drugs and pharmaceuticals; textiles; and miscellaneous.

The small order exemption of order M-25 has been raised to 3,000 pounds of paraformaldehyde with the result that many consumers and resellers will no longer be required to file applications.

Paraphenylphenol Resins

Allowed essential civilian end uses for the month of February are as follows: 1. Containers—allowed for inside seam stripping for food cans and in a special

instance for a coating for a chemical storage tank.

Penicillin

Based on conservative estimates of February production approximately 60 percent more medicinal grade material was available for initial allocation in February than in January.

Pentaerythritol

Technical grade pentaerythritol was allocated in February as follows: granted 100 percent for adhesives; alkyd resins; alkyd resins (maleic); alkyd resins (phthalic); ester resins; miscellaneous resins; oleoresinous resins; pentalyn resins; phenolic resins; processed oil; printing inks; protective coatings; resale; research; rosin ester resins; rubber; substitute drying oils; and for textiles. The above includes orders on hand and requests to purchase material for anticipated orders.

Phenol

Allocated in full for lube oil refining; lube oil additives; triphenyl phosphate; other plasticizers; medicinal salicylates; other medicinals (160,000 pounds); disinfectants and preservatives (146,000 pounds); and dyestuffs (104,000 pounds). Allowed in part for chlorinated phenols (90 percent); and chemical manufacturing (94 percent), 575,000 pounds.

Phenols (Substituted)

Granted 100 percent for tanning agents; oil additives; disinfectants; printing inks; and anti-skinning agents. Granted 55 percent for photographic film, in accordance with order L-233. Granted 35 percent for phenolic resins under order M-246. Granted 59 percent to para phenyl phenolic resins under order M-254. Granted 100 percent to plasticizers under order M-183.

Phenolic Resins

Laminating varnish was granted in full for the following essential civilian uses:—Electrical insulation parts, 317,978 pounds; industrial gears, 195,724 pounds; mechanical and structural-industry, 150,466 pounds; safety helmets, 34,570 pounds; corrosion resistant parts, 36,673 pounds; textile industry demands, 14,843 pounds; fluorescent lamp bases, 4,460 pounds; automotive replacement parts, 1,050 pounds; medical and surgical equipment, 1,650 pounds; consumer durable goods, 10,340 pounds; instruction data plates for industrial switchgear equipment, 4,500 pounds.

Molding compounds were allowed to the following end uses:—Industrial wiring devices, safety equipment, motor construction and other industrial equipment, 905,980 pounds; medical and health supplies, agricultural supplies, civilian wiring devices, replacement parts for domestic appliances, automotive ignition, office machinery replacement parts, 1,161,936 pounds; printing plates, 6,360 pounds; textile and rayon equipment, 178,720 pounds; closures, food and all others, 1,159,500 pounds. An allocation of 25,000 pounds of off-grade by-product phenol compound was made for wine and liquor closures. The following end uses were denied for new material:—Civilian buttons, amateur photographic equipment, stereoscopic viewers, calendar bases.

Plywood adhesive allocations were made in full for the following civilian uses:—Luggage, 250 pounds; farm equipment and machinery, 2,000 pounds.

Protective coatings were allowed for transportation, 36,566 pounds; electrical and communication equipment, 18,574 pounds; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, 84,389 pounds; health, safety and scientific equipment, 853 pounds; photographic material and equipment, 30 pounds; printing inks and accessories, 46,400 pounds; office supplies and equipment, 1,000 pounds; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, 6,100 pounds; building materials and buildings, 100 pounds; containers, packages and accessories, 54,152 pounds; miscellaneous (unclassifiable), 1,100 pounds.

Specialties were allocated in full for the following end uses for the month of February: — Binding abrasives, 594,000 pounds; bonded asbestos, 902,000 pounds; electrical applications, 352,000 pounds; paper, leather and cloth impregnations, 115,000 pounds; adhesives, 243,000 pounds; jigs and dies, 36,000 pounds; haveg; general heat insulation, 74,000 pounds; utility cutlery handles, 70,000 pounds; railway signal equipment, radio replacement parts, bearings for steel mills, photo engraving etching powder, core adhesives for foundries. 83,000 pounds.

The following end uses were denied:—Buttons; brush handles; safety razor handles; teething rings; pipe stems; cigarette holders.

Phthalate Plasticizers

Dioctyl Phthalate: Civilian uses were denied.

Dibutoxyethyl Phthalate: Civilian uses were denied.

Diamyl Phthalate: Civilian uses were denied.

Dimethoxyethyl Phthalate: Civilian uses were denied, except cellophane, which was granted 100 percent, 30,000 pounds.

Butylphthalylbutyl Glycollate: Civilian uses were denied.

Ethylphthalylethyl Glycollate: Civilian uses were denied.

Dicyclohexyl Phthalate: Granted 100 percent for cellophane, 151,000 pounds.

Dicapryl Phthalate: There were no civilian requests.

Methylphthalylethyl Glycollate: Civilian requests were cut 75 percent.

Castor Oil Phthalate: There were no civilian requests.

Dimethycyclohexyl Phthalate: Granted 16 percent for cellophane, 10,000 pounds. There were no other civilian requests.

Hydrogenated Castor Oil Phthalate: Granted 100 percent for cellophane, 16,300 pounds. There were no other civilian requests.

Dibutyl Phthalate: Allowed 39 percent for cellophane 2,820 pounds. All other civilian requests denied.

Diethyl Phthalate: Allowed 7 percent for plastics 20,200 pounds. All other civilian requests were denied.

Dimethyl Phthalate: Allowed 7 percent for plastics 16,500 pounds. All other civilian requests denied.

Phosphate Plasticizers

Tricresyl Phosphate: Allowed 100 percent for plastics 50,000 pounds; industrial lacquers (26 percent) 1,493 pounds; textile coatings (47 percent) 22,970 pounds; industrial adhesives (50 percent) 20,000 pounds.

Triphenyl Phosphate: All civilian requests were granted.

Di (orthozenyl) Monophenyl Phosphates: Allowed 50 percent for plastics 10,000 pounds; cellophane 41 percent, 3,800 pounds. Denied for textile coatings. Granted 100 percent for synthetic rubber.

Diphenyl Mono (orthozenyl) Phosphate: All civilian requests were denied.

Phosphorus

Requests during the month of February were granted in full for matches, fire retardants, boiler water treatment, bearing metals, rust proofing metals, mining flotation, foods, petroleum and pharmaceuticals.

In the form of beverages, requests were granted 100 percent of normal,

—*Continued on page 42*

Acid Cleaning in Food Plant Sanitation

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Coaltar Chemicals

Tight supply conditions continue to prevail for the majority of coaltar derivatives, maintaining a firm market tone. February allocations by the War Production Board showed a slight increase in the overall amount of benzol available for civilian purposes, and a sharp curtailment in the quantities of naphthalene for similar use. Most other coaltar products showed only small changes from the previous month.

In addition to raw material problems, manufacturers of coaltar intermediates, colors and other products report that the manpower shortage is becoming more acute, curtailing production and causing correspondingly short supply situations in numerous items. Some concern is also expressed as regards the continued scarcity of lumber available for wood preserving operations. Creosote oil is gradually becoming plentiful to the point of necessitating a decrease in production. Such a decrease would affect the supply of other tar acid materials.

Offerings of several coaltar color products listed in the market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Operations in the steel industry for the week beginning February 14 were scheduled at 97.7 percent of capacity, equivalent to a production of 1,750,000 net tons of ingots and castings. In the previous week, the rate was set at 97.2 percent, equivalent to a production of 1,741,800 net tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. One month earlier, the indicated scheduling was 96.1 percent; and one year ago the rate was at 98.3 percent.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Basic Products

Benzol.—Requirements for high-octane aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber, and other essential materials continues to hold benzol supplies tight. However, February allocations by the War Production Board show some increase in the amounts available for intermediate manufacture. In this connection, anilin was allowed 950,800 gallons, compared with none in January; and nitrobenzene other than anilin and phenol was allowed 35,400 gallons, compared with none in January. Manufacture of chlorobenzene other than anilin and phenol was granted 305,570 gallons for February, compared with 385,199 gallons in January.

Allocation of benzol for anthraquinone during February is set at 146,654 gallons; and diphenyl, 220,000 gallons. Neither classification appeared in the previous month. Alcohol denaturants are granted 33,967 gallons in February, compared with 29,567 gallons in January; medicinals, 118,927 gallons, compared with 108,596 gallons in January; and solvents, 621,735 gallons, compared with 630,211 gallons in January. Quotations show no change. Production of benzol from coke by-product operations is shown on page 4.

Coaltar.—Continues to move into refining channels as available. Schedule of prices firm at ceiling levels. The weekly production figure of coaltar now appears on page 4.

Creosote Oil.—Shortage of lumber continues to curtail activities of wood preserving plants, dulling demand and gradually accumulating stocks of oil. Concern expressed in some trade quarters that lack of demand for creosote may discourage production of material and affect tar acids correspondingly. Weekly creosote oil production figure may now be found on page 4. Quotations continue steady.

Cresylic Acid.—Stocks of imported material at present comfortable. Domestic item in short supply, moving heavily into resin manufacture. Quotations of both imported and domestic unchanged.

Naphthalene.—Supplies continue to tighten as regards both crude and refined varieties. Expanded production of phthalic anhydride reported responsible for shortening supply of crude, and heavy Spring moth-proofing call responsible for tightening situation in refined. February WPB allocation severely cut quantities of naphthalene for civilian use, other than manufacture of betanaphthol. Quotations show no change. Weekly naphthalene production figure may be found on page 4.

Phenol.—Demand continues good and supplies comfortable. WPB in its February allocations granted phenol requests in full for lubricating oil refining, oil additives, triphenyl phosphate and other plasticizers, and medicinal salicylates. Other medicinals were granted to extent of 160,000 pounds, and dyestuffs, 104,000 pounds. Both were granted in full in January. Disinfectants and preservatives were granted to the same extent as in January, 146,000 pounds. Allocations for chlorinated phenols and for chemical manufacturing were cut somewhat.

Toluol.—Supplies remain tight. Market tone firm. The toluol weekly production figure now appears on page 4.

Xylol.—Civilian users continue to experience difficulty in obtaining supplies. Quotations firm. The weekly xylol production figure now appears on page 4.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Active demand is still characterizing the coaltar bases market. Benzol call is showing a generally strong tone, while buyers seem still anxious to get all of this product and related items that they can obtain. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c. per gallon; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Movement from producing plants maintaining excellent volume. Quotations show no change.

Cyclohexanone. — Market held in firm position by gradual expanding call for use in essential materials.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Continues to show good demand as solvent for vinyl and similar synthetic resins and rubber-like compounds. Prices unchanged.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Active demand for use in production of essential materials holding schedule of quotations steady.

Fumaric.—Gradually expanding demand reported for manufacture of resinous compounds. Prices unchanged.

H.—Demand satisfactorily maintained by regular consuming channels. Market tone steady.

Laurent's. — Shipments to normal users being made as material becomes available. Manpower lack curtailing production. Prices steady.

Maleic.—Shortage of benzene, basis for manufacture, continues to hold supplies in very tight position. Under WPB allocation. Prices unchanged.

Picramic. — Heavy consumption in essential materials keeping supplies tight. Market firm.

Sulphanilic.—Supplies remain rather short on active demand and restricted labor and plant facilities. Prices firm.

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide, Technical.—Demand for manufacture of medicinals actively maintained, holding supplies rather short. Quotations show no change.

Alphanaphthol.—Production reported in certain trade quarters as being curtailed by growing labor shortage. Market tone firm.

Anilin.—Heavy demand for war production continues to hold supplies tight. Quotations unchanged.

Anthraquinone. — Manufacture of military vat dyestuffs continues keeping supply situation tight. Quotations firm.

Betanaphthol. — Demand continues heavy. Production keeping abreast of

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

call, with reasonable quantities being promptly shipped. Quotations show no change.

Catechol.—Supplies reported sufficient to meet current demand. Market tone continues steady.

Dimethylanilin.—Continues to move satisfactorily to regular consuming plants. Price schedule shows no change.

Dinitrotoluene.—Tight supply position of toluol reflected in availability of this item. Quotations firm.

Diphenylamine.—Active call for manufacture of essential materials holding market in firm position.

Metanitroanilin.—Lack of manpower curtailing production of this material, as in case of other intermediates and chemical derivatives. Quotations firm.

Monochlorobenzene. — Demand has broadened considerably. Shipment now reported as being made in car lot quantities in certain instances. Prices steady.

Nitrobenzene.—War production demand remains heavy. Tight supply position of benzene restricting manufacture. Quotations show no change.

Nitronaphthalene.—Tightening supply position of naphthalene reflected in availability of this and other derivatives. Market tone continues firm.

Orthochlorphenol.—Call for disinfectants and other essential materials holding supplies tight. Schedule of prices steady.

Orthocresol.—Supplies taken principally for production of synthetic resins. Price structure firm.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Production remains considerably behind accumulated demand. Shortage of benzene preventing expansion in manufacture. Indications are that material will continue in short supply. Market tone firm.

Paranitrochlorobenzene. — Demand for dyestuff manufacture continues satisfactory. Quotations unchanged.

Paraphenylenediamine.—Use in war production holding volume. Call for use in fur dyeing characterized as normal. Schedule of quotations steady.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supplies remain very tight on demand for manufacture of plasticizers needed in synthetic elastomer and resin programs. Quotations show no change.

—*Continued on page 42*

Coke By-Products Output: 1942

Final statistics on production, sales, value, and stocks of coke byproducts for 1942 together with a comparison for 1941 has been compiled by the Bureau of Mines. The statistics follow:—

Product		Production[1]	Sales—Quantity	Sales—Value Total	On hand December 31
Tar—1941	gals.	704,149,468	392,539,796	$18,386,170	30,810,806
1942	gals.	740,175,619	445,597,291	24,155,601	31,738,564
Ammonia—Sulphate	1941..lbs.	1,490,395,760	1,513,137,970	19,708,646	62,182,393
	1942..lbs.	1,533,608,185	1,503,828,945	19,460,205	87,352,849
Ammonia liquor (NH_3 content)					
	1941..lbs.	62,777,031	60,341,804	2,000,973	1,513,180
	1942..lbs.	67,854,384	63,875,140	2,238,367	2,081,142
Sulphate equiv. of all forms	1941..lbs.	1,741,503,684	1,754,505,186	.....	68,285,113
	1942..lbs.	1,805,025,721	1,759,329,505	.....	95,477,417
NH_3 equiv. of all forms	1941..lbs.	435,375,971	438,626,297	.....	17,058,778
	1942..lbs.	451,256,430	439,832,376	.....	23,869,354
Light oil and derivatives—					
1941—					
Crude light oil	gals.	[2]231,358,897	11,152,346	844,227	3,037,106
Benzol, crude and refined	gals.	39,190,503	39,623,265	4,585,083	1,618,511
Motor benzol	gals.	105,064,992	104,402,272	7,974,528	1,559,212
Toluol, crude and refined	gals.	29,337,178	29,296,571	7,062,606	944,875
Xylol	gals.	7,619,200	7,888,327	1,868,400	402,966
Solvent naphtha	gals.	5,283,084	5,300,612	802,882	373,413
Other light oil products	gals.	8,218,762	6,500,822	510,866	236,128
		[3]194,713,669	204,164,215	$23,668,801	.....
1942—					
Crude light oil	gals.	[2]246,024,882	14,915,409	1,247,073	3,204,821
Benzol, crude and refined	gals.	85,256,998	80,778,763	10,487,450	4,978,004
Motor benzol	gals.	64,797,595	62,854,535	5,389,540	1,759,602
Toluol, crude and refined	gals.	32,314,560	32,182,327	8,536,446	1,005,996
Xylol	gals.	9,382,273	8,868,817	2,219,991	550,580
Solvent naphtha	gals.	5,215,617	5,067,935	726,247	341,383
Other light oil products	gals.	9,238,117	7,509,421	686,533	182,068
		[3]206,155,160	212,177,207	$29,293,280	.....
Naphthalene—Crude and refined	1941..lbs.	84,046,676	83,879,896	1,522,518	1,899,621
	1942..lbs.	96,612,788	95,039,639	1,941,628	2,648,546
Tar derivatives—					
Creosote oil, distillate as such					
	1941..gals.	38,283,662	39,205,666	4,583,327	2,250,291
	1942..gals.	39,047,106	39,305,409	4,651,761	2,440,749
Creosote oil in coaltar solution					
	1941..gals.	2,048,917	29,620	2,718	6,826
	1942..gals.	3,172,731	1,299,576	185,055	34,826
Tar acid oil	1941..gals.	11,675,741	11,794,218	1,359,242	476,666
	1942..gals.	17,921,998	11,340,244	1,555,882	661,794
Pitch of tar	1941..net tons	364,122	3,317	25,544	2,807
	1942..net tons	638,158	8,584	114,504	39,737
Other tar derivatives	1941[4]	.....	.....	1,416,291	.....
	1942	.....	.....	2,980,435	.....
Pyridine—Crude and refined	1941..gals.	277,285	280,036	286,230	23,250
	1942..gals.	529,564	485,552	634,358	64,418
Sodium phenolate	1941..gals.	3,350,781	3,317,424	196,320	70,180
	1942..gals.	11,115,407	4,258,481	249,465	126,912

[1] Includes products of tar distillation conducted by coke-oven operators under same corporate name.
[2] Refined on premises to make the derived products shown:—1941, 225,294,298 gallons; 1942, 241,854,110 gallons.
[3] Total gallons of derived products.
[4] Does not include phenol and other tar acids produced at Clairton, Pa.

Fluorspar Deposits Studied

Fluorspar deposits of the Senator mine area, Caldwell County, Ky., have been mapped and studied by the Geological Survey. The report has been placed in open files, and copies may be consulted at the offices of the Geological Survey in Washington. Copies of the report are not available for distribution.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

is warning the railroads and shipping public that, if they hope to get through the Winter without detriment to the traffic served, not only can there be no let up of efforts to improve transportation efficiency, but greater steps definitely must be taken in that direction.

It is no military secret that the army is on the march. There have been too many pronouncements in recent months of the closing of many camps, of the stepping up of the number of draft registrants being called up for service, and the replacement of men now in the States, to ignore the fact. All this involves greater use of the transportation facilities.

The railroads started the new year with freight car loadings about 9 percent higher than in the corresponding week of 1943, and they estimate that before the year is out they will be called upon to move from 3 percent to 5 percent more ton-miles of freight and from 10 percent to 30 percent more passenger miles than last year.

The biggest help that the shippers can perform is to speed up the turnaround of cars. The quicker they are loaded and unloaded, the better will be the service for all concerned.

Black Derby Currency

Black derbies are doing a bit of war duty for the United States by way of stimulating rubber collecting in Panama. The United States Rubber Development Corporation says that derbies—yes, those head adornments frequently referred to as "iron Kellys"—are the most popular exchange medium for rubber among the Indians of the San Blas region of Panama.

The Rubber Development Corporation has a number of trading posts where goods are exchanged for rubber. These posts carry shotguns, machetes, knives, and other needs of the rubber tappers. But the biggest call, says Rubber Development, is for black derbies.

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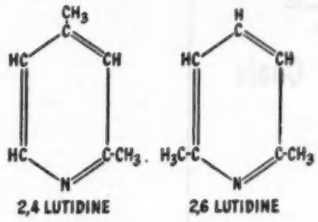

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Grades Available—2,4 lutidine distilling 90% within 2°C.
—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	2,6-Lutidine	*2,4-Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	107.15	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: 2,6-*Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. 2,4-*Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on these and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and quinoline; and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives.—
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Chemical Allocations For February Released

—Continued from page 39

using as a base period, the year 1941. Requests for miscellaneous uses were cut 25 percent.

Phthalic Anhydride

Allocations were made as follows: 3,745,762 pounds or 68 percent for phthalic alkyd resins; 4,445,200 pounds or 72 percent for esters; 18,000 pounds or 90 percent for cellophane; 49,100 pounds or 96 percent for oil demulsifying agents; 786,470 pounds or 85 percent for dyes and allied intermediates; 62,680 pounds or 95 percent for intermediates not for dyes; 53,660 pounds or 55 percent for phenolic resins; 36,750 pounds or 87 percent for miscellaneous resins; 300,200 pounds or 77 percent for food and drugs; 16,900 pounds or 62 percent for rubber.

In view of the sharp cuts necessitated by a tightening situation in phthalic anhydride, reserves for unusual interims have been set up for resins, esters and dyes. These reserves will be used solely for uses of the highest essentiality.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins

(X Grade and Castor and Oiticica oil resins.)

Allowed essential civilian end uses for the month of February are as follows: 1. Transportation—locomotives (including parts); railroad passenger cars, new and maintenance, exterior; buses, streetcars, subway cars (including parts), new and maintenance, exterior; ambulances, including parts; trucks, new, including parts; trailers and carts, new; motorcycles and bicycles, new; tire retreads; license plates (made in accordance with order L-32-a). 2. Electrical and Communication Equipment—electrical insulation; transformers; fluorescent lighting fixtures, new. 3. Industrial Machinery Equipment and Tools—industrial trucks and tractors (including trailers for tractors) new; compressors (air and gas), and pumps; crushing, grinding, pulverizing, sizing and mixing machines, new; machine tools; conveyors and conveying systems, except mechanical power transmission equipment; cranes, derricks, hoists and winches, new; industrial trucks and tractors (including trailers for tractors), new; fans, blowers and exhausters; lubricating equipment; water softening equipment; chemical manufacturing machinery and equipment; food and pharmaceutical machinery; textile machinery including accessories (except textile bobbins); textile bobbins; pulp and paper making machinery and equipment; petroleum refinery machinery and equipment; gas, power and light plant (operational equipment); mining and quarrying machinery; boring and drilling (oil, water, earth, and rock) machinery and equipment; dredging, excavating, construction and road machinery, new; agricultural equipment (including farm tractors) motorized, new; agricultural equipment, horsedrawn, new; welding machinery and equipment; hand tools (such as axes, hatchets, hammers, screw-drivers, etc., new; fine mechanical tools (such as calipers, gauges, indicators, levels, etc.); testing and measuring devices; abrasive and polishing equipment. 4. Textiles and Leather—women's and infants sanitary wear; waterproof sheeting. 5. Health, Safety and Scientific Uses—x-ray equipment; surgical and medical instruments; scientific instruments; orthopedic appliances; first aid cabinets and kits, new; fire fighting equipment. 6. Office Supplies and Equipment—business machines, new. 7. Laundry, Kitchen and Refrigeration Equipment—refrigerators made in accordance with Order L-7-c. 8. Building Material—hardware and locks, new; hospital operating rooms. 9. Containers—closures for glass containers for food, medicine, and chemicals; fibre, paper and wood containers, including fibre or metal ends, closures and parts (food, medicinal, chemical only); metal drums and pails, interior (food, fuel, chemicals); liners (food, chemicals, medicine). 10. Miscellaneous—clocks, new.

Denied for following civilian uses:—Railroad freight cars, new interior; railroad freight cars, maintenance; railroad refrigerator cars, exterior, new; railroad refrigerator cars, exterior, maintenance; civilian trucks, maintenance including parts; civilian automobiles, including parts; road signs; highway markings; agricultural equipment (including farm tractors); motorized, maintenance; agricultural equipment, horsedrawn, maintenance.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins
(Chinawood Oil Resins)

Allowed essential civilian end uses are as follows:—Liners for food, chemicals, medicine; electrical insulation—surface coatings (including cambrics), varnishes for impregnation of coils and wound apparatus, wire enamel, insulation finishing varnishes to be used where dielectric properties are specifically required in coating.

Polystyrene

Specialties:—Allocated for the following civilian uses for the month of February:—Shoe adhesives, 46,400 pounds; chemical resistant coatings, 1,100 pounds; fluorescent light coatings, 300 pounds.

The following uses were denied in full:—Label adhesives and floor-sealing compounds.

Molding powder was allocated as follows:—Electrical and communication equipment, 22,719 pounds; industrial equipment, 18,750 pounds; plumbing supplies, 45,300 pounds; extrusions for special applications, 1,825 pounds; hardware, 12,400 pounds; health and medical supplies, 23,500 pounds; closures for acids, 9,975 pounds. Denied for farm and dairy supplies; optical frames; closures (other than acids); buttons, buckles and slide fasteners: combs; lipsticks; cosmetic packaging; office equipment.

Thirty-three thousand eight hundred pounds of scrap material was distributed among combs, lipsticks, and cosmetic packaging.

Pyrethrum

Requests for pyrethrum for January and February for agriculture were granted and distributed in conformity with end use restrictions of Food Production Order No. 11, on the basis of past consumption of pyrethrum during 1941 and 1942.

Pyrethrum for civilian use was allocated on the basis of 10 percent of consumption during 1940 and 1941, consistent with permitted end use.

Pyridin

Allowed in part for sulfa drugs (86 percent), 74,300 pounds, and vitamins (58 percent). Denied for water repellants for civilian use.

Riboflavin

Requests for medicinals were granted 100 percent on basis of use during base period. Food and feeds were also granted 100 percent on past usage. Research and approved exports were granted 100 percent.

Rosin, Stabilized

Granted 100 percent for adhesives; rubber, ceramic; substitute leather; paper size; resale; and for textiles.

Rotenone

Distributed on basis of existing inventories and insect infestation for agricultural uses, bases on determination of requirements by War Food Administration.

Shellac

Requests for the following civilian requirements were granted 100 percent for the month of February:—Transportation equipment, 2,568 pounds; electrical and communication equipment, 44,016 pounds; machinery, 7,640 pounds; wood patterns and castings, 8,971 pounds; natural and synthetic rubber, 5,825 pounds; emulsion type wax finishes, 114,625 pounds; textiles, 50,350 pounds; shoes and leather, 47,232 pounds; hats and clothing, 81,077 pounds; health, safety and scientific, 13,327 pounds; printing and publishing, 44,442 pounds; mirrors, 15,039 pounds; containers and packaging, 6,978 pounds.

Various miscellaneous uses were granted 26,300 pounds. Bowling alleys were granted 153,102 pounds of certain available high grades of shellac.

Sodium Cyanide

Most uses of sodium cyanide for the month of February were allocated minimum requirements. Stocks in hands of producers, distributors, and consumers are at a dangerously low level. Some consumers have misunderstood order M-366 and have not separated inventory from consumption in Table I of WPB-2945. All inventory requests must be shown separate from actual consumption.

Sodium Metasilicate

Allocations for pentahydrate grade were granted in full for all demands, after screening for inflation. In the case of the anhydrous grade allocations were granted 50 percent.

Sodium Phosphates

Allocations of all sodium phosphates in February were granted in full for use in boiler water treatment, and for incorporation in foods and drugs.

Requests for tri sodium phosphate for all other uses were cut to 100 percent of the average monthly consumption during the base period—July, 1941, through March, 1943. Primary distributors were allocated 100 percent of their average monthly purchases for resale during the same base period.

Requests for tetra sodium pyrophosphate were cut to 60 percent of the aver-

—Continued on page 54

Coaltar Chemicals

—Continued from page 41

Coaltar Colors

Somewhat dull demand for civilian textile, paper and leather colors reported in certain quarters to be balanced by increasing manpower shortage in producing plants. Movement of dyestuffs for use in manufacture of goods for armed services said to be maintaining heavy volume. WPB regional Redistribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 324 pounds of red dye R98, 107 pounds of Sudan red dye, and 81 pounds of oil yellow.

Protective Coatings Materials

Manufacturers of paints, varnishes and lacquers are particularly gratified by the action of the Office of Price Administration in extending its regulation 188 so as to include exterior paints containing either natural or synthetic resins, or both, to the list of ready-mixed house paints wherein the saving of oil and cost of production, effected thereby, does not require any reduction in their selling prices.

Previously, these paints containing resins would ordinarily have been priced under the second pricing method of maximum price regulation 188, providing for reductions in prices necessitated by shortages of materials. But now the cost saving resulting from the lowered linseed oil content formulas may be retained in the form of an increased profit margin. The types of paints included in exterior paints containing resins embrace trim and trellis paints, some dark colored house paints and some roof and barn paints.

Although civilian account purchases of most protective coatings materials are still rather light and likely to continue so until the expected Spring revival of outdoor painting operations gets well under way six weeks hence, orders from war procurement agencies continue to reach large proportions, constituting 60 to 75 percent of the total business now being transacted.

ing them an additional 10 percent in

As expected, the total 1943 sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers have run well in excess of those for the former banner year 1941, the Census Bureau reporting last year's aggregate as $568,620,999, as shown in the table below.

The War Production Board's allocations of chemicals used in protective coating materials is published in this issue, beginning on page 7.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Corroders and other lead pigment makers continue able to fill their requirements in pig lead without any restrictions on their purchases as WPB's stockpiles still show a plentiful supply for all foreseeable military and civilian needs.

Bureau of Mines reports a 2 percent increase in mine production of lead, in terms of recoverable metal, for last December, its figures on that score showing an output of 37,464 tons from domestic mines, an increase of 730 tons, with the average daily production running 1,209 tons, compared with 1,224 tons for November. This bureau also reports that secondary lead recovered in all of 1943 from white metal scrap by remelters, smelters and refiners totaled 319,864 short tons, a gain of 7 percent over 1942's secondary recovery record.

Quotations for pig lead have been left unaltered for the week Feb. 11-18 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Although there is still a plethora of zinc ore and concentrates and a slight increase in milling and refining facilities, priorities are still required for the purchase of slabs.

Preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Mines show the production of zinc, in terms of recoverable metal, from domestic mines last December to have amounted to 65,437 tons, as calculated from the production of zinc concentrates by both individual and custom mills. And this shows a drop of 925 tons from the production record for last November.

Prices for zinc slabs have remained unchanged for the week Feb. 11-18 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Buying on war production account continues sizable and there is also a fair volume of purchasing for civilian uses. Market holding firm.

Lead Titanate.—Both military and non-military buying movements are still reaching fair proportions. Tone steady.

Litharge. — Continuing to show a moderate inquiry from civilian account consumers and a steadily mounting demand from war production interests. Prices well maintained.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, 2c. to 13c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Casein, imported, ½c. per lb.
Nitrocellulose, ss., 5-7 sec., 40-60 cps., 1c. per lb.
None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Lithopone. — Although there is a slight further waning of buying on civilian account, there is no abatement in the spirited purchasing by war production interests. Market strong.

Orange Mineral.—Buying interest on military account keeping up well, although that originating among civilian use consumers is still rather limited. Tone stable.

Red Lead. — Moving in fair-sized volume into both military and civilian channels. No change in price structure.

Titanium Dioxide. — Prorata distribution of the wholly inadequate quantities of this intensely whitening agent, containing more than 12 percent of titanium dioxide, among non-military users continues to be conducted by producers after all rated orders are filled.

White Lead.—Moving steadily into customary consuming channels, with prices well maintained on both basic carbonate and basic sulphate.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic materials continue in fair demand. Market steady.

Barytes.—Only a slight inquiry is now noted for this material. While there is still a fairly plentiful supply of water-ground barite available at sources in Missouri, the shortage previously reported in Tennessee and Georgia is becoming more acute daily. Prices strongly held on all grades.

Chalk.—Only a routine movement is currently noted. Tone stable.

China Clay. — Fair-sized quantities of both domestic and imported material are being taken up by the paint industry. Prices well maintained.

Charcoal.—Producers and suppliers of ground pinewood charcoal are selling only when required to do so on WPB authorizations, as they deem the present OPA price ceilings too low and greatly out of line with those established for hardwood charcoal.

Diatomaceous Earth.—In light but fairly steady inquiry. Tone firm.

Mica.—Movement of pulverized and virtually all other waterground grades of scrap continues on a fairly sizable scale. Dryground grades are also in moderate request. Recent arrivals of relatively small amounts of strategic mica have been noted. Market strong throughout.

Talc.—Producers in Vermont and in the Georgia-Carolina and West Coast regions continue to make fairly prompt deliveries on the steady stream of orders which they are still booking. In the fibrous talc region of New York State, too, producers are catching up with their orders with shipments now only a few days behind. Market stable.

Whiting. — In moderate demand. Tone steady.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Paint trade buying interest continues fair-sized. Prices well maintained.

Bone Blacks.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Tone stable.

Carbon Blacks.—As forecasted, the progressively amplified purchases of channel blacks, especially of furnace, easy processing and medium processing blacks, have brought about a further reduction in channel black inventories, revealed in the record of stocks on hand January 31 and also in current reckonings since then. The January figures show a drop in stocks on hand at the close of last month amounting to 11,551,000 pounds, which has carried down these inventories on that date from 194,043,000 pounds,

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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recorded at the close of last December, to 182,492,000 pounds. Production is reported to have reached 32,518,000 pounds last month and shipments 44,069,000 pounds, compared with 48,153,000 pounds shipped last December.

Chrome Colors.—With the demand from civilian use consumers of these colors running far in excess of the current supply, some producers and suppliers are expressing gratification over the provisions of WPB's order M-370 limiting purchases in chrome yellow, chrome green, chrome orange, molybdate chrome orange and hydrated chrome oxide to 25 percent of the users' aggregate purchases in 1941 as they are thereby enabled to make allotments of their generally meager stocks on that basis.

Naval Stores

Inquiries for all grades of rosin continued to be reported as numerous in Southern and local markets last week, with actual transactions limited by the extent of offerings. Government holdings showed a further shrinkage, the latest available statistics revealing that only three of the medium grades remain under government control. The price trend continued upward, sales of various descriptions being reported at new high quotations. According to some in the trade the situation is likely to take on increasing strength until the new crop season, which opens April 1, gets well under way. Soap makers were prominent in the buying last week but there were numerous inquiries from consumers in various other industries, strengthening the opinion existing among some in the trade that holdings among consumers in many instances are abnormally light. Turpentine remaind quiet much of the time and according to some no activity of consequence is likely to develop until the season for outdoor painting arrives.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantities of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC at the close of business January 31, 1944:—

Crop year		Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938	barrels	87,550	.....
	drums	22,072	.....
1939	barrels	1,223	.....
	drums	14,420	.....
1940	barrels	12,193	.....
	drums	.....	.....
1941	barrels	48,412	.....
	drums	.....	.....
1942	barrels	147,590	143,030
	drums	.....	.....
1943	barrels	26,726	84,448
	drums	4,684	.....
Totals		314,870	227,478

Turpentine.—The local market for turpentine retained a firm tone. Trade remained quiet, such inquiries as were noted being limited to small quantities to fill current needs.

Savannah, Feb. 18.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons, Cents.	Sales.	Barrels, Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	78	1,900	15	190	40,050
Tuesday ..	78	...	10	...	40,060
Wednesday.	78	2,500	15	121	39,954
Thursday..	78	...	218	...	40,172
Friday ...	78	...	...	202	39,970

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Turpentine demand fair. Five-drum lots, 90c. per gallon.

Rosin.—A good inquiry was again noted in the local market for rosin, all grades being wanted by consumers in various industries. A firm tone continued to prevail, the trend of prices still being upward.

Savannah, Feb. 18.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.75	$3.75	$3.80	$3.80	$3.82
D	3.89	3.89	3.95	3.95	3.97
E	4.15	4.15	4.20	4.20	4.23
F	4.26	4.26	4.30	4.30	4.32
G	4.30	4.30	4.35	4.35	4.37
H	4.31	4.31	4.35	4.35	4.37
I	4.35	4.35	4.38	4.38	4.38
K	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45
M	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57
N	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67
WG	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38
WW	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
X	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
	Barrels				
Sales	198	...	127	...	26
Receipts ...	...	77	35	87	341
Shipments..	100	100	550	390	728
Stocks	...	...	...	...	27,878

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Rosin trade good. Five-drum lots:—B grade, $5.50 per 100 pounds; W. W., $8.35.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Contract deliveries apparently absorbing bulk of output which continues below normal. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—More active owing to increasing strength of raw material.

Tar.—Selling schedules maintained. Inquiry steady. Tone firm.

Bronze Powders

Bronze powder users are greatly interested in an amendment to WPB copper order M-9, whereby that bureau has removed flake type bronze powder from the list of copper and copper-base alloy powders for which it has heretofore been necessary to secure authorization to receive deliveries.

A WPB directive has been issued to those paint makers requesting allotments of aluminum powder for the manufacture of aluminum paint in the current quarter under the provisions of M-1-g. This directive reiterates the unrelieved requirement for them to demand the presentation of preference ratings of AA-5 or higher by buyers in order to get any quantities in excess of two pounds of aluminum pigment or one gallon of aluminum paint in any one calendar month.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates continue to be resorted to on an ever-increasing scale as furnishing the next best driers after napthenates, which, although generally procurable on WPB authorizations obtained on applications to that bureau, still involve a month's delay in obtaining these authorizations. WPB's allocations for February appear in detail in the list beginning on page 7.

Among the flatteners and jellyfiers, stearates continue to lead in popularity, with several of the leading producers booked ahead for a month or two and having trouble filling all proffered orders. Because of the increasing scarcity of palm oil, pure strength palmitates have become virtually unprocurable, with the result that most former users have been forced to turn to laurates.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate.—Supplies continue tight. Demand good. Quotations firm.

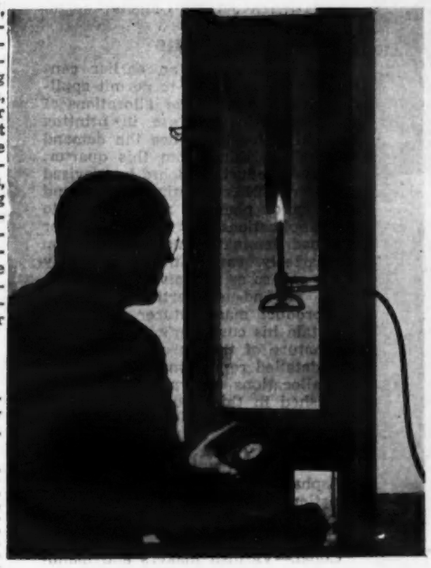
Dibutyl Phthalate.—Quotations revised in accordance with sliding price ceiling based on individual producer's cost of butyl alcohol. Next revision will be made March 10. Supplies remain very tight.

Ethyl Cellulose. — Only relatively small quantities of off-specification material reportedly being granted for essential civilian needs, as in lacquers. Bulk of material being used in war program in protective skinning of machined parts during shipping. Market tone firm.

Nitrocellulose.—Continues in comparatively easy supply. Price of alcohol soluble, 5-7 second, 40-60 centipoise, dope, or special grade has been reduced 1c. per pound. Quotations on other grades and solubilities unchanged.

Shellac

Demand and supply of shellac were far apart, as they have been for a long time past. Not a great deal that is informative in the matter of supply is being released in official quarters; the usual monthly reports of shellac arrivals compiled by the Department of



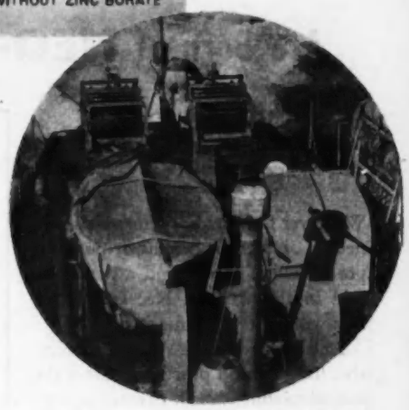
The results of a two minute flame test on treated and untreated duck strips (left) demonstrate how effectively Zinc Borate-3167 resists the flame and checks the afterglow, retarding the spread of flame to a minimum. A specimen of duck in the combustion chamber is shown at far left.

DUCK and DRILL COVERS made FIRE-RESISTANT with ZINC BORATE-3167

IN fire-resistant compositions of the weather-resistant type, ZINC BORATE-3167 is effective not only in damping the flame but also in depressing the afterglow. That is why Zinc Borate-3167 is used in treating cotton duck life boat and hatch coverings, and cotton drill life preserver coverings.

Zinc Borate is a white, very fine powder (99% through 325 Mesh Screen), containing less than 1% of water soluble impurities. It also possesses fungistatic properties, thus inhibiting the growth of mildew-producing fungus.

The Development Products Division of The New Jersey Zinc Company will gladly give you further information about the application of Zinc Borate-3167 in ducks and drills, as well as suggestions on its use in the treatment of other fabrics.



Official U. S. Navy Photograph

The hazards of fire spread by life boat or life preserver covers is reduced materially when the duck or drill covering material is treated with a fire-resistant compound which includes Zinc Borate-3167.

★

Indicated post-war uses for Zinc Borate-3167 include marine and industrial tarpaulins, work-clothes, aprons and gloves, awnings and canopies, welders' curtains, theatrical draperies and decorations, automobile upholstery, building materials and paints, etc., in all of which Zinc Borate-3167 will play an important part as a weather and mildew resisting fire-retardant.

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Because of their range and concentration, Armour pure fatty acids provide a sound base on which to start research for your post-war production. Today, the manufacture of certain fractions is restricted. But we believe it will pay you to look over the entire list.

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The range of use of Armour's line of Neo-Fat fatty acids and oils is limitless. They are already being used successfully in many diverse applications such as Natural and Synthetic Rubber, Metallic Soaps and Driers, Cosmetics, Lubricating Greases, Candles, Printing Inks and countless others. Post-war applications promise to be even *more* varied!

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales for 1943

Sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers, stated in dollar values for November and December and for the entire year 1943, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, show a grand total of $568,620,999 for last year, compared with a total of $529,745,027 for 1942 and $555,398,819 for the former banner year 1941.

		Classified sales reported by 580 establishments			Unclassified
			Industrial sales		
1943.	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Total.	Paint and varnish.	Lacquer.	sales reported by 100 establishments.
November	$46,968,115	$20,770,818	$21,825,086	$16,191,851	$5,633,235	$4,372,211
December	41,072,442	16,541,575	20,549,334	15,458,496	5,090,838	3,981,533
Total, 1943.	$568,620,999	$265,201,659	$248,899,746	$186,186,562	$62,713,184	$54,519,594
1942 total.....	529,745,027	260,484,650	212,134,990	155,858,623	56,276,367	57,125,387
1941 total.....	555,398,819	276,168,508	227,400,363	162,632,021	64,768,342	51,829,948

Commerce went out for the duration. However, the British censor in the primary market has passed statistical data showing the totals of exports of orange, garnet, button and seedlac to all countries able to receive supplies from January through October, 1943, with 1942 and 1941 figures in comparison, and they reveal clearly the extent to which exports have been reduced. The figures are:—

	Packages		
	1943	1942	1941
Orange	70,475	174,759	256,312
Garnet	2,424	5,097	4,091
Button	1,894	8,879	8,669
Seedlac	4,711	72,313	160,322
Totals	79,504	261,048	429,304

Synthetic Resins

Besides amending an earlier conservation order so as to permit applications to be made for allocations of phenolic resins for use in printing inks, in order to reduce the demand for maleic resins from this quarter, the War Production Board has revised its order M-246 regulating the sale and delivery of phenolic resins so as to put applications for allocations for plywood, laminates and specialties on a quarterly, rather than a monthly basis, and so as to waive the requirement of end-use certificates where the product manufacturer is able to ascertain his customer's end use from the nature of the purchase order.

A detailed report on WPB's February allocations of synthetic resins is published in this issue beginning on page 7.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum. — Although the supply situation continues to tighten, buying interest is steadily amplified. Tone extremely strong.

Copal.—Varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints continue to make fair-sized purchases among the unsorted grades of Congo copals.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Subject to WPB's allocations, the supply of Argentine casein in the United States has recently been augmented still further by sizable arrivals. In all, four additional cargoes, containing an aggregate of 16,668 bags, weighing approximately 2,213,486 pounds, or about 1,167 tons, have reached this country.

The f.o.b. source price has been reduced again, this time by another half cent per pound, making the current quotation of 9c. to 9½c.

Glues.—More and more applications are being made to WPB by consumers for relief from the stringent limitations imposed two weeks ago, holding allotments of hide glues to specified industries down to rather small percentages. Producers of hide glues are generally pleased with OPA's recent authorization of a markup of 7½c. per pound in these glues when made entirely of imported materials and commensurate advances in prices of goods made partly of imported and partly of domestic materials.

New England Paint Club To Mark 60 Years

The sixtieth anniversary of the New England Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will be observed in the Parker House, Boston, February 23. Among the speakers will be Ernest T. Trigg, president of the national association, and Benjamin M. Belcher, chief of the paint, varnish and lacquer unit of the Protective Coatings Section of the War Production Board.

John S. Prescott, formerly assistant manager of manufacturing for the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, has just been promoted from the grade of major in the Army of the United States to that of lieutenant colonel.

Linseed Oil Use Up

The Flax Institute of the United States has issued the following compilation on linseed oil for the October quarter:—

	Gallons 1943
Stocks, September 30.....	24,313,600
Production, Oct.-Nov.-Dec.....	39,311,466
Imports not being reported now..	.....
Total	63,625,066
Less stocks December 31.....	36,903,066
Consumption, Oct.-Nov.-Dec....	26,722,000
Increase over 1942.....	10.71%
Twelve months consumption—	
In gallons.....	125,055,332
In bushels.....	50,022,132
Quantity of flaxseed crushed in the U.S.A. of domestic and foreign origin, in bushels.....	47,951,000
U.S.A. crop for the year 1943—	
Acres	5,867,000
Production, bushels.....	52,008,000
Less sowing supply.....	.....
For consumption, bushels.....	.....

Flaxseed imported, in bushels, for calendar year 1943—Quantity not published.

Phenolic Resins M-Order Paper Work Curtailed

—Continued from page 5

phenylphenol or resin in which para tertiary butyl phenol is the sole phenolic reactant.

Paraphenylphenol resins, already under complete allocation under order M-254, which is simultaneously revoked, are made subject to the order for the first time as a consolidation measure. Resorcinol resins are left out of the order. Officials of the Chemicals Division said experience had shown that their high price prohibits their use for non-essential things. The new order also contains a provision allowing the production and delivery of less-important orders to be deferred to all other authorized orders.

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PROPERTY OF ACETONE	ASTM DESIGNATION D 329-39	U. S. I. SPECIFICATIONS
Acidity Free acid as carbon dioxide, **Maximum**	0.002%	0.002%
Alkalinity to para-nitrophenol	Not alkaline	Not alkaline
Color water white	Yes	Yes
Distillation Range Below 55° C Below 55.6° C Above 57.1° C	 None Not specified None	 None None None
Freedom from Water miscible without turbidity with specified quantity of 60° A.P.I. gasoline at 20° C	Miscible with 19 volumes	Miscible with 20 volumes
Non-Volatile Matter, Maximum	0.005 gm per 100 ml	0.001 gm per 100 ml
Purity as acetone, **Minimum**	98%	99%
Reducing Substances Minimum time during which color of added potassium permanganate must be retained	30 minutes	2 hours
Specific Gravity at 20°/20° C	0.791 to 0.799	0.791 to 0.799
Water Solubility miscible with distilled water in all proportions	Yes	Yes

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

No change of importance in the character of business was noticeable in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week. In scattered instances an increase was reported in the volume of inquiries received, but as in recent preceding weeks actual transactions were limited as a rule to comparatively small or moderate quantities. Offerings were still generally light and the prevailing tone was firm.

A development of some interest was the publication early in the week of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau. This document was regarded as unfavorable, showing that consumption of refined oil during January was 50,000 barrels smaller than in the previous month and 90,000 barrels less than in the same month last year.

Flaxseed remained firm in primary markets where offerings were below expectations and readily absorbed by crushers at ceiling prices. The condition of the soil in Northwestern flaxseed States was improved by moisture in the shape of heavy snow but the indications apparently continued to point to a material reduction in the flaxseed acreage during the coming season.

Southern advices reported favorable progress in plans for increasing the next acreage under oilseed crops although farm work was described as backward as a result of adverse weather.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated. — Consumption in paint industry apparently steady. Local inquiry fairly active. Raw material supplies ample.

Cottonseed. — Local supplies light and inadequate for demand, which continued good.

Oiticica.—Steady at previous quotations. Supplies reported moderate on spot.

Olive.—Quiet and nominal in absence of any change in the situation from the supply standpoint.

Palm.—Business limited by inadequate supplies. Market steady.

Peanut.—Acreage goals adopted by the various peanut producing States call for total plantings of all peanuts in 1944 of 6,213,000 acres, or a million acres more than the total 1943 planted acreage. Crude oil maintained at former levels in primary markets, with offerings light. New maximum prices for refined peanut oil in tankcars have been established showing advances of one-hundredth of a cent to 31 hundredths of a cent per pound.

Soybean.—Offerings remained light for prompt and nearby delivery and market quiet. Government announced the recent purchase of 160,000 pounds of refined oil.

Tung.—Still under allocation control and quiet. WPB announced 397 pounds of surplus oil available.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Fair trade in vegetable oils. Corn oil, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots. Soybean oil, refined, unbleached, undeodorized, Decatur, 12.59c. per pound.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed prices ruled firm in domestic markets during the past week.

Minneapolis, Feb. 18.—Flaxseed receipts continue very light. Virtually all of the supply coming in from day to day is taken on arrive contracts and fresh offers on the arrive basis are very limited. The trade here is rather skeptical of a department of agriculture report that farmers and livestock growers plan to use whole soybeans and flaxseed because of the difficulty encountered in the buying of high-protein meals. It might happen in territory from which the shipping cost is heavy. Considerable snow has fallen through flax producing territory and this improves the outlook for the next crop. A smaller acreage is expected due to AAA recommendations. Virtually no trade in flax futures.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05
Monday	3.05	3.05
Tuesday	3.05	3.05
Wednesday	3.05	3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05
Friday	3.05	3.05

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	199,500	111,000	45,000	60,000
Since Sept. 1.	17,246,000	12,327,000	2,343,500	851,500

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	193.0

Buenos Aires, Feb. 18.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week 83,000 bushels to the Continent. Visible supply 14,173,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—The local market retained a firm tone. Offerings light. Inquiry good.

Minneapolis, Feb. 18.—Buyers are always on hand to take offerings of linseed meal and there is no important amount available after old contracts have been cared for and the government quota is deducted. Shipping instructions very prompt and far ahead of output. Prices at ceilings.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	11,700,000	10,500,000
Since Sept. 1	278,442,000	269,650,000

Linseed Oil

A steady tone prevailed in the local linseed oil market in the absence of any change in conditions ruling in basic material in primary centers where offerings of flaxseed continued to be absorbed at ceiling prices. Business here lacked snap. Inquiries for oil were noted, but actual transactions apparently did not involve important quantities. There was a fair movement of oil to consumers and dealers on unfilled contracts. Reports from the Northwest regarding the condition of the soil have been favorable of late, but predictions continue to be heard of a material reduction in the acreage next season owing to dissatisfaction on the part of farmers with prices received for their crops.

Minneapolis, Feb. 18.—Boosting of the civilian quota of linseed oil to 70 percent of output resulted in a little more oil business, but the gain was not noteworthy in the least. Some of the buyers wanted some immediate shipment fill-in lots and some bought for shipment four months in the future. Only a small reserve of oil has been tanked.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	6,480,000	7,320,000
Since Sept. 1	138,180,000	153,480,000

Cottonseed Oil

Stagnation continued in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures. Quotations were stationary and generally nominal. In the South the crude oil situation lacked new features. Offerings were light in all sections and few transactions were reported. Production is on a diminishing scale as usual at this period. According to some reports, weather conditions recently have been unfavorable for farm work, but the outlook for an increase in the next cotton acreage is said to be good. The monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau showed that consumption of refined oil during January was 207,942 barrels, against 257,259 barrels in the previous month, and 298,462 barrels in January last year. The visible supply at the close of last month was 1,810,602 barrels, against 1,962,500 barrels a year ago. The government announced the recent purchase of 41,000,000 pounds of refined lard.

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	14.00	14.00	14.00 bid
May	14.00	14.00	14.00 nom.
July	14.00	14.00	14.00 nom.

Cash, refined oil, 14.00c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Firm in all primary markets. Inquiry good. Offerings light.

Memphis, Feb. 18.—Situation in oilseed products unchanged. Oil sales continue very light. Some buyers complain they are not getting their proper share of crude. Meal demand broad but will probably grow less urgent as Spring approaches.

Atlanta, Feb. 17.—Supplies of vegetable oils and meals inadequate for demand.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

No indications that this situation will change in the near future. Plans for increasing peanut and cotton acreages progressing. Weather unfavorable for land preparation.

Fatty Acids

Inquiry continued to be reported as good, all descriptions being wanted by local and other consumers. Supplies of raw material in not a few instances remain below normal. Prevailing tone firm.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Fatty acids active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soapstock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soapstock, 65 percent basis, 4⅜c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅝c. to 3⅝c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Local supplies remain below normal. Primary offerings light. Market quiet and steady.

Menhaden.—Refined oil quiet in absence of any increase in supplies. Occasional inquiries good. Market firm.

Baltimore, Feb. 17.—Crude and refined menhaden oil remain at ceiling prices. Business quiet. No fishing along Atlantic coast.

Sardine.—No change in local refined oil situation, supplies and offerings being light, with tone firm. Government reported the recent purchase of 120,000 pounds of sardine meal.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Much of output apparently being applied on contracts previously placed, leaving only limited supplies available for spot buyers. Market firm.

Tallow.—Spot situation continued to be featured by a good inquiry and a firm tone. Supplies inadequate.

Animal Oils

Lard. — All grades in abnormally light supply on spot, but situation not quite so tight as recently. Inquiry good. Contract movement steady.

Neatsfoot. — Still under allocation control. Supplies inadequate for demand. Prices firm at previous levels.

Waxes

The slow transport—or no transport at all—of waxes from primary market points to the New York market is one of the most persistent and ever present aggravations in the life of wax importers. To understand how shipments of waxes can take so long to arrive at local piers is beyond the comprehension of most importers. One example can serve for countless others. There are consignments of carnauba

—Continued on page 53

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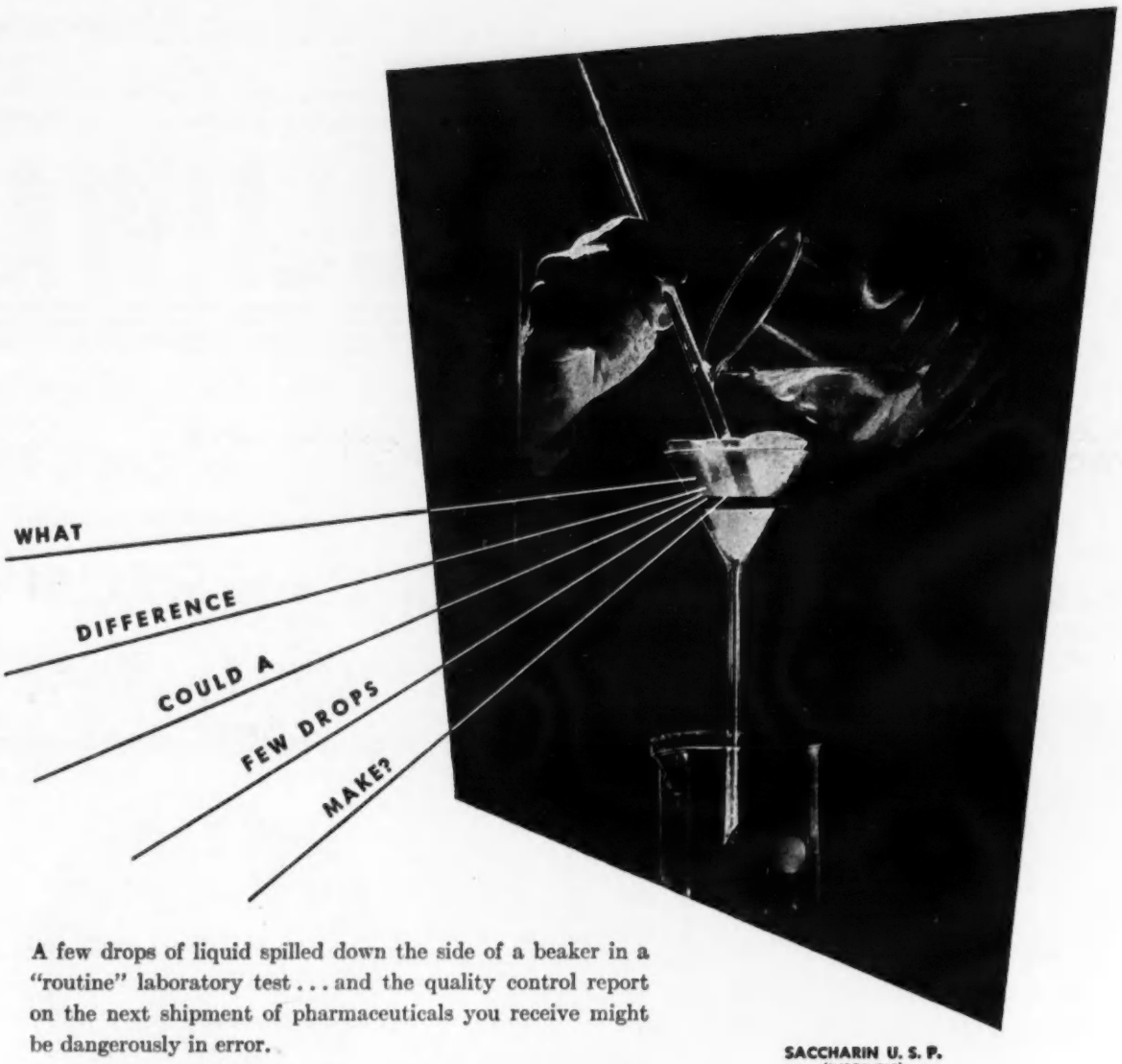

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Few operations in all industry are governed as completely by precise, automatic controls as the production of fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Yet few are as dependent on the skill and painstaking accuracy of the men in control.

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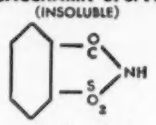
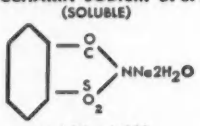
(INSOLUBLE)



Mol. Wt.: 183.11
Standard Form: powder.
Specifications: White crystalline powder; assay 98.0% min.; m.p. 227.0°C. min.; loss on drying, 0.50% max.; solubility in 10% Na_2CO_3 (1:5), complete.

SACCHARIN SODIUM U. S. P.
(SOLUBLE)



Mol. Wt.: 241.13
Standard Forms: granules, powder.
Specifications: White crystals or powder; solubility in water (1:8), complete. Loss on drying at 125°C. granules, 14.00% min. —14.35% max.; powder, 5.3% min. —5.8% max.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Demand and consumption of drugs and fine chemicals continued broad, vigorous, and in sustained volume throughout the past week. Prices displayed almost complete stabilization either as the result of specific official establishment by the Office of Price Administration and by means of the General Maximum Price Regulation, or the voluntary stabilization of the producers. Firm undertones governed at all times and very little unsettlement came from the business done in resales.

During the period under review, the War Production Board warned ethyl alcohol purchasers against misinterpretations of its allocation order M-30 as amended February 3, which have caused some to conclude erroneously that a small order exemption of 7,900 gallons per quarter had been established. The WPB also, for the first time, placed perchlorethylene and trichlorethylene under allocation under its order M-371 issued February 11.

The Office of Price Administration on February 15 issued amendment 107 to Ration Order 16 by the terms of which manufacturers of vitamin A and D oils henceforth will receive all the rationed fats and oils they need to produce oleovitamin A, synthetic oleovitamin D, oleovitamin A and D, or oleovitamin A and D concentrate that meet the specifications laid down for the same in the USP XII.

The War Food Administration announced its allocation of 1944 production of milk powder for 1944 for use by civilians, military and war services, and export. Civilians were allocated slightly less than in 1943; military and war services were given more than in 1943; and more was granted for export use.

Offerings of U.S.P. lactic acid, and yellow distilled glycerin listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Purchases by the War Food Administration for lend-lease and other purposes in December totaled 332,400 ounces, and 27,650,000 tablets.

Acid, Tartaric.—Recent importations of two lots, totaling 50 barrels, was reported. The supply situation has been relieved moderately by arrivals over the past several weeks, but there is still no surplus of stocks and prices continued far above normal.

Alcohol. — The War Production Board on February 14 warned purchasers of ethyl alcohol against misinterpretations of its allocation order M-30 as amended February 3. The misinterpretations are causing some to conclude erroneously that a small order exemption of 7,900 gallons per quarter had been established. The fact is that the 7,900 gallon figure is a quantity limitation concerned solely with methods of obtaining delivery. Purchasers of more than 7,900 gallons must file WPB form 2945, regardless of end use of quota. Persons entitled to buy less than 7,900 gallons are required to certify to their supplier, regardless of their end use or quota, in lieu of filing WPB form 2945. Late in the week, cable advices from Havana, Cuba, reported the sale of 65,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses at 13.60c. per gallon, and 20,000,000 gallons at 65c. per gallon to the United States.

Arecoline Hydrobromide.—The market is minimum at $12.25 per ounce and none was offered save in one quarter who recently obtained raw material for production purposes. Other makers are understood to be working in the direction of renewed production.

Argols.—Importations for the account of a producer of tartaric acid were noted in the amount of 620 bags. Also, 1,977 bags of wine lees. Further, 605 bags of calcium tartrate. These are raw materials for tartaric manufacture and they did not originate in the primary market holding major interest of the manufacturing consumers—French Africa.

Atropine.—In reasonable supply and in a position that suggests the probability that essential needs of the future can be met from a fairly substantial reserve of raw material.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—A firm and normally active market prevailed for salts and the consumption of metal absorbs stocks as promptly as they become available. Undertones kept the situation disposed at least to price stability.

Butyl Acetate.—The supply situation seems to be loosening some, but at the best there is no important surplus of material and it seems probable that lend-lease will absorb considerable quantities in the future.

Butyl Alcohol.—The position of this material is virtually the same as that in butyl acetate. Essential needs seem to be cared for with a fair degree of promptness.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—War program requirements of metal seem to be fairly well met, but there is not much left for purposes other than those of essentiality. Salts were mainly in moderate supply. The price position continued completely stable.

Castor Oil.—Further arrivals of raw material were noted. The latest landing totaled 3,385,950 pounds, bringing the total since January 1 to 42,953,900 pounds. Plentiful raw material makes for ample stocks of raw material which continued to move without restriction of WPB orders.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Sales of castor oil are in good volume. Prices:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Cream of Tartar.—The supply situation has not improved much if any. It is all a matter of producers getting supplies of raw materials in quantities permitting additional output. Demand was steady.

Creosote.—Winter demand reached excellent size and was not easily supplied because of conservative production. However, it is expected that the call will undergo its usual seasonal decrease in the nearby future.

Ergosterol.—Purchases made by the War Food Administration in December totaled 750 kilos, valued at $1,654.

Fishliver Oils.—By the terms of the Office of Price Administration amendment to RO 16, the industrial user may get a provisional allowance to enable him to acquire fats or oils to manufacture vitamin A or D oils which have a potency at least equal to the standards in U.S.P. XII for oleovitamin A, synthetic oleovitamin D, oleovitamin A and D, or oleovitamin A and D concentrate, as the case may be. The fishliver oil market continued to display the strength that usually comes as the result of high demand and restricted supply, plus the prices to be paid for raw materials.

Glycerin.—With the supply situation substantially relieved at all points and in most places, more liberal release to a large variety of manufacturing consumers. Foreign glycerin is not influencing this market much at present—at least so far as glycerin that might have been bought by government agencies when the pressure for supplies was red hot. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from surplus inventories 8,000 pounds of yellow distilled glycerin.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Glycerin market remains basically unchanged. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol. — Considerable interest continued to be displayed in the availability of new crop Brazilian natural menthol, the production of which is due to get underway if, indeed, such

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Arecoline hydrobromide, $1 per oz.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
243.7	243.7	245.2	240.1

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production is not already a fact. However, there is reason to expect that much less than the large quantities estimated for 1944 production will actually be produced. The official price in Brazil remains at $29 per kilo.

Mercurials.—Since raw material has achieved something akin to price stability after a period of continuous and sustained decline, the position of mercurials has taken on the tinge of stability which many desire to continue at least until production may be entirely from quicksilver bought at its present price levels.

Milk Powder.—Purchases made by the War Food Administration between January 31 and February 7 totaled: Skimmed milk powder, spray process, 2,829,510 pounds; roller process, 1,784,630 pounds; whole milk powder, spray process, 2,062,500 pounds. Reports of the War Food Administration on its purchases made in December for lend-lease and other purposes totaled:—Skimmed milk powder, spray process, 4,635,526 pounds; roller process, 1,695,657 pounds; whole milk powder, 1,294,248 pounds. WFA allocations for 1944 were announced as follows:—

	1944.	1943.
Civilian use—		
skimmed	158,000,000	slightly more
whole	19,000,000	28,000,000
Military, war services—		
skimmed	58,000,000	less
whole	54,000,000	less
Export—		
skimmed	260,000,000	240,000,000
whole	57,000,000	39,000,000

Perchlorethylene. — By its order M-371, the War Production Board on February 11 placed this material under allocation for the first time. Details elsewhere.

Quicksilver.—The market was inert so far as new price developments were concerned. The object of the producers appeared to be price stabilization at least at current levels and, if possible, at an advance over present quotations. The available supply ready for consumption, either in the hands of producers or available as ore, plus the metal held in government reserves, and plus such Mexican production as may reach this market, assure ample protection of consuming requirements. However, it does not point toward price recovery in a major sense.

Riboflavin.—War Food Administration December purchases for lend-lease and other purposes totaled 70,000 grams, valued at $30,100.

Thiamine Hydrochloride.—War Food Administration purchases in December for lend-lease and other purposes totaled 3,048 kilos, valued at $883,920.

Trichlorethylene.—Under its order of February 11, the War Production Board placed this item under allocation for the first time. The order was M-371. Details elsewhere.

Industry Transition Studied by WPB

—Continued from page 3

are taking is provided in the meeting held last week with members of the Domestic Laundry Equipment Industry Advisory Committee. L. R. Boulware, Vice-Chairman of Operations of the WPB, emphasized at the meeting that there can be no early change in the present situation—which permits no manufacture of domestic laundry equipment—and explained the reasons for this fact:—that surpluses of materials, facilities and manpower are "spotty" and that small forgings, castings, bearings and electric motors are still in greatly inadequate supply. He also called attention to the fact that 800,000 more men will be drafted before the middle of the year and warned that labor shortage is apt to be a controlling factor even after the position in respect to components is eased.

Some of the problems developed at the meeting—general also as to other meetings being held—were these:—

1. To what extent should government controls continue beyond the end of the war?

This problem is extremely involved. The position in respect to war contracts in the industry varies with almost every manufacturer. Some have contracts which will continue, as one industrialist put it, "until the last Jap stops wiggling," while others may be terminated much earlier. A manufacturer in the aircraft program, for instance, is likely to be fully occupied until the Pacific war has been won.

2. How can the resumption of peacetime production be handled so as to be fair to those whose continuing war contracts prevent them from returning promptly to the manufacture of washing machines? This, of course, is a problem common to all industries producing consumer durable goods.

3. Assuming that the return to peacetime production is gradual, at what rate can the industry profitably resume production—or at what rate would resumption be undertaken even without a profit? This question is complicated since it varies with the varying overhead position in different firms, with increased cost of both materials and labor, and with the prices at which products may be sold.

4. Should the entry into a given field of manufacturers who have not previously been engaged in that particular business be regulated, and, if so, how? Many of the manufacturers present felt that it would be highly unfair if new firms were allowed to enter the washing machine industry at a time when many or most of the old manufacturers in the industry were still engaged on war work.

No attempt was made to reach decisions or conclusions about these points at this meeting, Mr. Nelson said. What we sought primarily was a free and full discussion of these problems—to bring them out in the open, both in order that we in WPB could see precisely how they appear to industry, and in order that the people in industry may themselves get a better understanding of the many complex factors that will be involved in the transition picture, Mr. Nelson said.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

—Continued from page 49

wax coming to this market, the bills of lading for which bear a November, 1943, date. Three months and a half since the goods were paid for and the wax has yet to reach this market. To add an additional irritation to the already aggravated situation is the fact that so many incoming telephone calls to importers are made by consumers with wax due them that some importers are actually becoming "telephone shy." The net result is that there is no wax for warehouse reserve, however large arrivals may be, after contract deliveries have been made.

Penicillin Production And Use to Be Discussed

John E. McKeen, superintendent of the Brooklyn plant of Charles Pfizer & Co., will speak on "The Production and Use of Penicillin" at a meeting of The Chemistry Teachers' Club of New York City to be held March 17 in the Hewitt building of Cooper Union, Cooper Square, this city.

Hercules to Make DDT At Parlin, N. J., Plant

Conversion of equipment previously used for the manufacture of military explosives into a unit for the production of DDT, new powerful insecticide, will be accomplished at Hercules Powder Company's Parlin, N. J., plant, the company has announced. The conversion is being made at the government's request and the entire output of the insecticide will be turned over to the armed forces.

The section of the Parlin plant which is being converted, known as the "B" line, previously turned out nitrocellulose for the manufacture of smokeless powder for the British armed forces at Hercules' Belvidere, N. J., plant.

Both the Belvidere plant and the "B" line section of the Parlin plant were closed last December because the British no longer needed the smokeless powder. The new insecticide has proved to be such an effective weapon against body lice, the carriers of typhus fever, that it was decided to utilize part of the idle equipment for the production of DDT rather than build a new plant.

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Chemical Allocations For February Issued

—Continued from page 42

age monthly consumption during the base period or to 60 percent of present actual requirements—whichever was the lowest. Primary distributors were allocated 60 percent of their average monthly purchases for resale during the base period.

Requests for crystalline di sodium phosphate were granted in full.

Requests for anhydrous di sodium phosphate for all uses except as specified above were cut to 90 percent of average monthly consumption during the base period.

Sodium Nitrate

There was no change in policy in regard to allocation of sodium nitrate for industrial purposes.

Sulphuric Acid

In the allocation of sulphuric acid for delivery in the eleven Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States requests were granted in full to the petroleum industry for high octane gasoline production, and for production of alcohol and solvents.

Requests for explosives were cut 1 percent; non-ferrous metallurgy, 23 percent; steel, 9 percent; boric acid, 36 percent; chemical manufacture, 9 percent; and other uses, 7 percent.

Control of sulphuric acid production and distribution is exercised in the following States: Washington, Oregon; California; Arizona; New Mexico; Utah; Colorado; Wyoming; Idaho; Montana; and Nevada.

Theobromine

All requests granted in full. Used for medicinal purposes only.

Thiamine Hydrochloride

Allocated 100 percent for medicinals and foods, adjusted for use during base period. Requests were granted 100 percent for research.

Toluene

Allocations were granted as follows: dyes and dye intermediates, 107,159 gallons; petroleum additives, 74,100 gallons; neoprene solvents, 22,565 gallons; rubber accelerators, 1,400 gallons; food preservatives, 9,588 gallons; medicinals, 46,791 gallons; adhesives, 31,738 gallons; laboratory and research, 2,755 gallons.

Urea, Crystal

Most requirements of crystal urea were allocated in full except for cattle feed purposes. Considerable supply for this requirement was also allocated because of temporary shifts for industrial purposes.

Urea and Melamine Aldehyde Resins

Adhesives: All urea resin adhesives were allocated in full for civilian use. These uses included: civilian furniture; federal housing; refrigerators; baby cribs and strollers; kitchen sink bases; luggage; dental, medical and laboratory equipment.

Laminating Resin: Granted in full for the following essential civilian uses: table tops for war industries, hospitals, mess halls, U.S.O., schools, public eating places; instructive panels for industries; industrial electrical insulation; sole leather replacements for rationed shoes.

Molding Compound: Allowed in full for all requests including buttons, closures, cosmetic and other containers, hardware and domestic applicance parts, wiring devices, lighting reflectors, tableware and kitchenware, thermos caps, and office equipment.

Wine and liquor closures were granted material on "defer" basis.

Protective Coatings: Urea and melamine aldehyde resins containing phthalic alkyd resins were allocated in accordance with the January policy under order M-139. Requests for all other urea and melamine aldehyde resins were granted in full to the following end uses: transportation; electrical and communication equipment; industrial machinery, equipment and tools; textiles and leather; health, safety and scientific equipment; printing inks, printing, publishing and engraving accessories; furniture; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment; building materials and buildings; containers, packages and accessories; miscellaneous (including buttons, buckles and helmets and use with allocated alkyd resins).

Specialties: All requests were granted in full. The principal end uses were: high wet strength paper for packaging, surgical pads, and food protection wrappers; blue print paper; imitation leather; for treating cloth to be used as scouring pads; coating for cellophane.

Textiles: All civilian uses were granted in full for the following end uses—stabilization; printing; crease proofing; and for glazing.

Vinsol

Granted 100 percent for asphalt emulsion; electrical; leather, records; coatings; paper; and for small orders.

Vinyl Polymers

Polyvinyl Acetate: Allocations granted 100 percent for adhesive for sealing, labeling and packaging food products and drugs; adhesives replacing latex in manufacture of shoes and leather goods; hygienic adhesives; padding and tabbing cements; electrical insulation binder; occupational clothing; adhesive for industrial equipment; farm and dairy supplies; adhesive for photo film; binder for grinding abrasives; protective coating for paint and oil containers; chewing gum; experimental.

Polyvinyl Alcohol: Allocations granted 100 percent for water repellants; oxygen tents; pressure sensitive tape; dairy filters; industrial protective clothing; adhesives for electrical equipment; experimental.

Polyvinyl Butyral: No new material allocated for civilian use. However, small amounts were authorized for use from inventory.

Vinyl Chloride Resins under 92 percent Vinyl Chloride: Allocations granted 80 percent for repairs on spinning machines; 75 percent for industrial protective coating; 50 percent for protective coating on chemicals and drugs and for frost shields; 25 percent for public transportation upholstery and civilian watch crystals; 20 percent for protective coating on foods.

Vinyl Chloride Resins over 92 percent Vinyl Chloride: Allocations granted 100 percent for the following:—Wire and cable (except for excess demands); temple rolls and electrostrip; electrical protective coating (except for excess demands). Granted 50 percent for protective coating on drugs and chemicals; and for industrial filament where there is severe corrosion. Granted 25 percent for public transportation upholstery; and 20 percent for protective coating on foods.

Vinylidine Chloride: Allocations granted 100 percent for the following where there is severe chemical corrosion:—Molded parts; tubing; rodding; sheeting.

Vulcanized Fiber

Tubing:—(quarterly allocation) allocations for civilian requirements were made as follows:—Fuses, 590,402 feet; plugshells, 12,186 feet; telephone fuses, 14,021 feet; transformer insulation, 6,538 feet; lightning arresters, 6,845 feet; railroad insulation, 36,687 feet; miscellaneous civilian insulation, 96,330 feet; miscellaneous civilian mechanical, 61,554 feet; electrode holders, 155,821 feet; welding and safety equipment, 93,644 feet; steam condenser packing, 16,348 feet. Denied for faucet washers and for wire markers.

Sheet:—Allocated for essential civilian uses during the month of January as follows:—Textile mills, 47,215 feet; abrasive discs, 130,000 feet; safety helmets, 5,590 feet; miscellaneous office equipment, 11,240 feet; miscellaneous civilian mechanical, 180,042 feet; electrical insulation, 599,279 feet; miscellaneous small orders, 480,935 feet; OPA tokens, 270,000 feet; spoons, 120,087 feet (for deferred delivery). "For deferred delivery" means that production of material for that item so marked is not to interfere with direct military or essential industrial items.

Zein

Allocated 100 percent for floor wax; paper and food; small orders; and for shellac substitutes.

WMC, Selective Service To Get Veterans Jobs

—Continued from page 3

Under the terms of the agreement the Selective Service System is to have the specific responsibility of returning the veteran, if he so desires, to his old job. Responsibility for finding him a new job will rest with the veterans' division of the United States Employment Service, War Manpower Commission. The Federal Civil Service Commission will continue to exercise jurisdiction over the placement of veterans in the Federal executive civil service.

Unrestricted right of appeal from decisions of the War Manpower Commission is provided in a revision of its regulation governing appeals, Chairman Paul V. McNutt has announced. The new regulation, furthermore, extends the right of appeal both to worker and employer affected by a decision made at any step of the appeal process. Both persons involved must be present at the hearing before the area appeal committee or explain absence, but otherwise there are no restrictions on the right to take the case higher.

Nickel Salts Inventory Ban Is Relaxed

OPD Washington Bureau

Nickel anodes, nickel salts and plating solutions in nickel platers' inventories which were frozen January 20, 1942, are made available for all purposes permitted by existing regulations, the War Production Board has announced.

The directive applies only to stocks acquired in the future or prior to March 30, 1942, and delivery is restricted to persons who will use them in conformity to the directive.

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Molasses, Alcohol Pact With Cuba Signed

—Continued from page 3

for Cuban industrial uses. A minimum of motor fuel and power facilities, which cannot be supplied from the United States under war conditions, must be met from local production if Cuba is to reach her goal of maximum cane and necessary food and agricultural production this year.

4. Cuba has agreed that the export of beverage alcohol to the United States in 1944 will not exceed the amount imported into the United States from Cuba during 1943—approximatey 14,300,000 proof-gallons.

All blackstrap molasses which is not included in the agreed Cuban requirements, or used to produce industrial alcohol for United States purchase, will be sold to the United States. This means that the 65,000,000 gallons "initial quantity" is a minimum which may be materially augmented. The ultimate totals will depend upon the size of the Cuban sugar crop. Cuba has the option, however, of delivering, in lieu of all or part of the excess blackstrap molasses which may become available, up to 8,000,000 gallons of 190 proof industrial alcohol in addition to and under the same terms as the 12,500,000 gallons of alcohol referred to above.

The United States, consistent with other wartime demands, has agreed to lift the alcohol and molasses acquired from Cuba as rapidly as possible, in order to aid in maintaining an even flow of these products.

Agreements which have been announced previously call for the production of 800,000 short tons of sugar in the form of invert molasses as part of the 1944 Cuban sugar crop. This invert molasses will be purchased by the United States for the production of industrial alcohol. All sugar produced in the 1944 crop, with the exception of an estimated 200,000 tons which will be needed for local consumption in Cuba, will also be bought by the United States. This is estimated at a minimum of 3,827,000 tons.

Nichols Buys Amersil Co.

Nichols Engineering & Research Corporation, this city, has purchased the Amersil Company, Hillside, N. J. The Amersil Company manufactures American fused silica and quartz products.

Narcotic Drugs Quotas For Wholesalers Set

—Continued from page 5

is not to be interpreted as permitting the stocking of drugs not previously carried. Its purpose is to enable wholesalers to take care of emergencies requiring drugs not on their shelves.

In applying these quotas, the bureau is concerned only with the total quantities of the basic drugs, and has no objection to the substitution, for instance, of one codeine salt for another. All forms of the respective drugs are included, however, whether as alkaloids or salts, and whether in bulk, cube, powder, solutions, tablets, ampoules or other units.

Any request for necessary changes in quotas should be addressed to the Commissioner of Narcotics and should show the actual purchases of the drugs during the years 1941, 1942 and 1943, and the estimated needs for 1944.

Manufacturers of exempt narcotic preparations are requested to limit the size of consumer packages of these preparations to quantities not exceeding two ounces. The counter sale of more than two ounces at a time of these preparations has been found to be excessive in the great majority of cases and is wasteful of the critical and strategic narcotic medicines used in their manufacture.

Bauxite Concession In Haiti Granted

The Reynolds Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Reynolds Metals Company, has been granted a sixty-year concession by the government of Haiti to mine bauxite on the southern peninsula of that country, according to Walter L. Rice, president of the mining firm.

Penicillin Produced By 13 American Firms

—Continued from page 4

the Chemical Bureau said. The remainder is being allocated for clinical research and chemical investigation.

The amount of penicillin produced in 1943 was 21,092,000,000 Oxford units, the Chemical Bureau of WPB estimated.

When penicillin was first being commercially manufactured, early in 1943, it sold for $20 per 100,000 units. As a result of increased production, resulting from intensive research carried out in laboratories of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and in the industry, the price has decreased to $4.75 per 100,000 units.

The main reason for the scarcity of penicillin is the difficulty of production, according to the Chemical Bureau of WPB. Manufacture requires critical equipment such as refrigeration machinery, centrifuges, vacuum pumps, tanks, and special packaging devices. The fermentation cycle is unusually long, and exacting conditions of sterility, temperature and atmosphere control are required to obtain any yield whatever. More than 20 quarts of culture fluid are required to yield one gram (0.033 oz.) of the dry powder. Work is still being done to determine the most productive strains of mold and to improve culture media, methods of extraction, purification, standardization and packaging.

Firms either producing penicillin or building penicillin plants are:—

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.; the Allied Molasses Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ben Venue Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Bedford, Ohio; Cheplin Biological Laboratory, Inc. (Division of Bristol-Myers, Inc.), Syracuse, N. Y.; the Commercial Solvents Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; Cutter Laboratories, Inc., Berkeley, Calif.; the Heyden Chemical Corporation, Garfield, N. J., and Princeton, N. J.; Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.; the L. F. Lambert Company, Coatesville, Pa.; Lederle Laboratories, Inc. (Div. of American Cyanamid Corporation), New York, N. Y., and Pearl River, N. Y.; Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Reichel Laboratories, Inc. (Division of Wyeth, Inc., Division of American Home Products, Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., and Kimberton, Pa.; Schenley Research Institute, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York and New Brunswick, N. J.; Winthrop Chemical Company (Division of Sterling Drug, Inc.), New York and Rensselaer, N. Y.; the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Sharp & Dohme, Inc. (Lambert and Sharp & Dohme, Associated), Philadelphia, Pa., and Glen Olden, Pa.; McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, N. Y., and Fairfield, Conn.

The two Canadian producers are:—

Ayerst McKenna & Harrison, Inc. (Div. of Wyeth, Inc., Div. of Amer. Home Prod.), Montreal, P. Q.; Connaught Laboratories, Toronto, Ont.

A survey of molds of the *Penicillium notatum* groups and also species of aspergillus for production of penicillin is being organized at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, it is reported by Albert L. Elder, WPB coordinator of penicillin program. It is under the supervision of Dr. E. C. Stakman. Cultures of organisms are desired, and individuals are asked to furnish isolations of the fungi, especially those known to produce penicillin.

Persons interested in the study of any fungi for penicillin activity can, Mr. Elder says, obtain directions for a standard technic from the United States Department of Agriculture Regional Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

Trichloroethylene Put Under Allocation

—Continued from page 5

be allocated to each end use for orders of the latter type, without specifying individual customers' names.

Deliveries to customers ordering 700 pounds (one drum) or less of the two chemicals combined will be authorized by allocating a lump sum without specification of either name or end use. Use by suppliers is also restricted to that specifically authorized.

Applications and specific authorizations are not required for the participation by a broker or sales agent when the two chemicals are ordered for direct delivery by the supplier to the purchaser or where they are sold by a supplier through an agent who is required to submit the customer's purchase orders to the supplier for approval.

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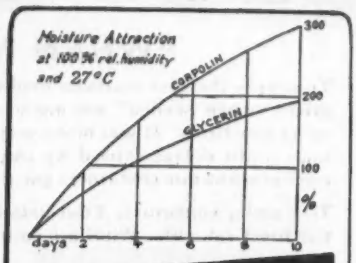

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Demand for textile processing agents is reported to have leveled off at the somewhat reduced rate mentioned in the previous issue. The call for leather chemicals continues mixed, with heavy leather items rather active, but fine leather manufacturing materials remaining slow. The overall price structure of the textile and leather chemicals was steady, although some quarters expressed the opinion that revision of the corn sugar and syrup, and egg albumen and yolk schedules are or soon will be, considered by price officials with a view to affording producers a more equitable coverage of operational costs. Quebracho quotations were also described as very strong.

A total of 819,489 bales of lint and 916,785 bales of cotton linters were consumed during January it is reported by the Census Bureau. During the same month in 1943, consumption was said to have been 916,785 bales of lint and 110,772 bales of linters. The War Food Administration also reported that 332,353 bales of raw cotton have been bought in the open market, which, added to amounts bought or to be bought from the Commodity Credit Corporation, is expected to fill the needs of the United Nations through the Fall of 1944.

Tanners are permitted to increase their soakings of cattlehide and upper leather during the months of February and March in order to produce additional quantities of upper leather, the WPB ruled February 15. A ten-cent-per-pound increase in the base price of all grades of India tanned goatskins and semi-tanned skins imported from India was reported by the Office of Price Administration February 16.

Chemicals

Acetic Acid.—Supplies have become slightly easier and WPB February allocations granted the material in full for all applications for which it was requested. Prices unchanged.

Ammonia Sulphamate.—Firm market maintained by call as fireproofing agent in war production.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Supplies short. Textile industry continues to take material in heavy volume. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Potash Bichromate.—Continued heavy demand for use in war materials, and curtailment of production by increasing manpower shortage, maintaining tight supply situation. Quotations unchanged.

Soda Hydrosulphite. — Demand somewhat restricted by lack of high priority ratings of much civilian textile production. Market stable.

Zinc Dust.—Textile industry taking normal, although small amount. Prices unchanged.

Dyestuffs

Cochineal.—Only occasionally called for. Stocks ample to meet orders received. Quotations steady.

Fustic.—Price schedule held at ceiling level by regular shipments, principally on contracts.

Hypernic.—Inquiry continues rather good. Supplies sufficient to cover normal movement. Market tone steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Production keeping slightly ahead of demand. Small accumulation of stocks reported to make possible prompt shipment orders for reasonable quantities. Market schedule unchanged.

Albumen, Egg. — Supply position shows little change. Edible material available, although supplies are light. Technical material supplies much more tight. Reported in some trade quarters that officials are considering advance in price of edible material to relieve producers of squeeze between pegged egg prices and albumen ceiling.

Corn Sugar. — Demand continues heavy. Producers shipping orders from three to five weeks following receipt, as reported in previous issue. The price schedules of corn sugar and syrups were not affected by the price ceiling revision of the starch materials. It is expected that government price officials and corn milling representatives will soon confer on a revision of the sugar and syrup price ceiling, however.

Egg Yolk.—Market steady at ceiling levels. Supplies light. Demand active. Certain trade sources expressed belief that price control officials are considering a revision of egg yolk ceiling to afford producer increased coverage of manufacturing costs. Supplies of whole egg are reported to be plentiful. The War Food Administration reports that during December 7,025,620 pounds of dried egg were purchased for lend-lease, territorial emergency, Red Cross and other purposes at a cost of $8,130,-225. During the year of 1943, purchases amounted to 240,639,518 pounds, valued at $291,275,838.

Dextrin, Corn.—Deliveries continue to be made three weeks and more after receipt of orders, according to variety. Schedule of quotations steady at new levels described in previous issue.

Starch, Corn. — Producers report shipments are still two weeks or more delayed. Active demand indicates no early change in backlogged conditions. Market steady at levels described in previous issue. The Corn Industries Research Foundation reports that the corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, sugars, syrups and other corn derivatives for domestic use during the month of December totaled 10,694,-440 bushels, and during the month of January totaled 11,364,015 bushels.

The visible supply of corn increased 1,567,000 bushels in the week ending February 12, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. The War Food Administration also has revealed that 2,700,020 pounds of powdered and pearl corn starch were purchased January 28 for lend-lease and other purposes. Of the total, 1,603,380 pounds were powdered material. That agency also has reported that during the year of 1943, lend-lease purchases of laundry starch amounted to 359,552 pounds, valued at $23,440.

Starch, Potato. — Supply conditions mixed, with certain quarters reporting plentiful stocks, others somewhat light stocks. Demand continues active. Quotations show no change.

Tapioca Starch.—Demand from users qualified under WPB limitation order remains good. Stocks in this country maintaining comfortable proportions. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—Supplies in storage in this country reported ample to meet any current demand. Inquiry characterized as normal. Price structure steady.

Quebracho. — Price structure very strong. Demand taking supplies actively. Recent arrivals of quebracho extract reported to have totaled approximately 30,000 bags.

Wattle Bark. — Occasional arrivals move into consuming plants without delay. Market tone steady.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
267.4	267.4	272.8	260.6

DSC Auctions Wool

The Defense Supplies Corporation auction of 30,000,000 pounds of foreign wool opened in Boston February 17 with somewhat irregular bidding. Selling prices on 3,608,943 pounds of South American clips first put on the block ranged from 54.625c., grease basis, out of bond, to 67.51c. Some 7,697,909 pounds of Australian grease wools were then sold at from 43.5c. to 81.25c., same basis, delivered at mill. Afternoon sales were slower as inferior wools were auctioned at prices ranging from 38.125c. to 74.75c.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Business in the market for botanical drugs continued about even with the volume of transactions in the past several weeks. The basic position of the market as a whole was one of strength, a strength that appears to stem from a situation of moderate supply and rather high replacement cost.

Advices from Jamaica indicated that the government has established price floors on Jamaica ginger below which exporters may not sell but above which there is no limit to what they may ask, save the limitation of buyers' willingness to pay. The new crop is expected to be about normal. Exporters call the price views of growers "exorbitant" and believe that their inability to persuade foreign buyers to pay proportionate prices eventually will force revision of growers' views.

Substantial business was done in Indian celery seed at a time when notable arrivals from the source were being noted. The advance in spot prices was substantial. Reports from India said that the government there was not requiring export licenses on the item. Not all importers have been so advised. Lower quotations prevailed on arrowroot, decorticated cardamon, Portuguese rosemary leaves, and on Spanish savory and thyme. Arrivals of kamala continued and spot prices reflected the moderately improved situation as to supplies.

Arrivals of ghatti, karaya, and olibanum gums were noted, but since spot stocks of all three had been none too ample, the landings were subject to prompt absorption by consuming industries. Importations of caraway and celery seeds, cinnamon quills, some kamala, and further lots of papain were reported.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None.

Other Articles

Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Kamala, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Arrowroot, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, 15c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Savory, Spanish, 5c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Botanical Drugs

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.1	261.1	260.5	254.5

Balsams

Copaiba.—A very steady spot market prevailed with demand mainly for small lots to complete urgent but entirely current needs.

Fir.—Consumption continued at a volume even with the movement during the past several weeks. Prices were definitely firm.

Barks

Barberry.—Mainly of British origin, the present stock of this article is comparatively light, and, regardless of light demand, the prices show corresponding strength.

Cascara Sagrada.—Fear of insufficient labor for an even fair-sized peel this Spring in the primary market is noted this early. Reserves in first-hands will be comparatively small. The larger pharmaceutical houses carry fair stocks of well aged material.

Cramp.—It will probably be difficult to get workers to bring in the strictly N. F. quality material. It was true last collection season and little suggests a major improvement in the season just ahead.

Soap.—Requirements of consumers have been met very well and prices continue to display substantial stability as a result. The undertone of the market was firm in all respects.

Wahoo.—Not a great deal of activity has tended to make moderate stocks a dormant factor in the market for some time past. The carryover this year will be comparatively small.

Wild Cherry.—Interest in thin bark continued active and price advances in the country were extended. The cost there is higher than prices quoted here.

Beans

Tonka.—Stabilized prices fitted in well with stabilized consuming requirements, both acting to the end of holding a firm, well-established market position in this material.

Vanilla.—The future of supplies of French beans now seems to depend on the one factor of ships and shipping space being available for the transportation of needed supplies to this country. Supplies of such beans in this market at present are very small and are nil in several quarters.

Berries

Buckthorn.—Not much stock could be found in this market since replacement of supply has been almost impossible. Not much demand has appeared for some time past.

Cubeb.—So far as can be learned the spot market has been cleared of stocks available, for open market transactions.

Flowers

Arnica.—Acute scarcity can scarcely be adequately relieved and a virtually nominal market position appears to be inevitable for an indefinite period of time.

Chamomile.—The situation in the present primary market became clouded during the past week when another turnover in the Argentine government brought pro-German influences once more to the surface of government control. Its effect on the import position of Argentine botanical drugs remains to be developed.

Elder.—Collection of a substantial size would seem necessary in the domestic primary market this Spring if even moderately satisfactory reserves are to be laid in against consumer needs.

Saffron.—Values on Spanish material have hardened definitely. Present quotations are close to the General Maximum Price Regulation limitation of values. Not much business was noted last week.

Gums

Arabic.—Conditions remain in status quo. Prices hold at the recent recession and there seems to be no major buying movement in sight at the moment. The result has been an easing of the spot position.

Ghatti.—Increase in stocks totaled 11 bags through the medium of a recent arrival in this country. Stocks were generally light and absorption of the imports seems likely to be prompt.

Karaya.—Further importations have been noted, this time in the amount of 4,898 bags. Recent arrivals have permitted substantial completion of contract obligations, but have not left much over for warehousing by the importers.

Olibanum.—Market holds very firm in all respects and surplus spot supplies are reported moderate to nil. Arrival of 34 cases has been reported.

Tragacanth. — Market undertones were very firm and unsold stocks in hands of importers were moderate. Replacement arrivals have been conservative in size for a long time past.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu.—Spot market very firm. Primary market position one of considerable strength that shows no sign of an early change. Consumption reported to be very steady.

Rosemary.—Portuguese leaves reported a fraction lower at 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound in a rather quiet market. Spanish holds minimum at 14c.

Savory.—Spanish herb down sharply to 46c. to 47c. per pound as offerings were pressed in larger quantities and more actively.

Senna.—Sufficient has come forward to keep a fair reserve in the stores of leading suppliers, but costs preclude any material shift in prices to be paid by manufacturing consumers.

Thyme.—Spanish goods shaded to 21½c. to 22c. per pound in a market not exceeding that of jobbing proportions during the past week.

Uva Ursi.—Apparently held in very firm position abroad and on spot. Lo-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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cal stocks considered to be moderate in all quarters. Not much call.

Miscellaneous

Kamala.—Arrivals continued to reach this market in substantial quantities, the latest total being 103 bags. Prices have eased to 42c. to 45c. per pound for spot goods.

Nux Vomica.—Manufacturers take up everything made available from the primary market, this in order to meet their sales of derived products. Its position is one of substantial stability.

Papain.—Importation of four chests and eight half chests has been the latest report on the supply situation—a situation that has been improving for a considerable period of time, bringing an easier market undertone on the spot.

Roots

Arrowroot.—Replacement of supplies has permitted establishment of a fractionally lower price at 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Blood.—Most attempts to secure even small quantities of this material fail. Its spot position is practically nominal.

Goldenseal.—Several small orders came to some quarters who found it impossible to supply goods. The fact is that the carryover will be very small this year and also that a crop that was normal three years back will not be possible this year.

Rhubarb.—The market seemed well supplied with Indian root, especially since another arrival of 27 bags was noted. There is no strictly U.S.P. root available on this market.

Senega.—The market will carry over probably the smallest supply in years. Since most stocks originate in Canada, there is doubt concerning the ceiling position of the material. On root of domestic origin, there is no ceiling now.

Seeds

Caraway.—Steady on the spot and stabilized in price for the time being. Further arrivals totaled 465 bags.

Cardamom.—Stocks are none too plentiful at the best but a closer quotation developed on decorticated material, being $1.35 to $1.45 per pound in this market. Other kinds were unchanged.

Celery.—At the very moment of substantial arrivals, buying on spot revived substantially and put quotations to 24c. to 24½c. per pound. The latest arrival was 3,393 bags. At this writing, quotations are 24½c. to 25c. per pound. Reported by cable that no export licenses are now required by the Indian government. Not all importers have been so advised. Crop to be 10 percent of normal, according to reports.

Coriander.—Chances for resumption of shipments from French Morocco are said to have improved.

Fenugreek.—There are orders in the market and they cannot be filled—or at least had not been filled to a late hour in the past week. It is understood that the supply believed to exist in French Africa has yet to be pried loose from its holders.

—*Continued on page 61*

Milk Powder Allocations Announced

Milk powder will continue to be used primarily for direct war purposes, the War Food Administration reported in announcing the 1944 allocations of dried skim and dried whole milk.

Civilians have been allocated 158,000,000 pounds of dried skim milk for use in 1944, an amount just slightly less than the quantity they used in 1943—and 19,000,000 pounds of dried whole milk, about 9,000,000 pounds less than they consumed in 1943.

U. S. military and war services will receive approximately 58,000,000 pounds of skim milk powder from the 1944 supply and 54,000,000 pounds of whole milk powder. Last year U. S. military forces consumed less of both types of dried milk.

Ladewig Made Bristol-Myers Export Manager

Edward G. Ladewig has joined Bristol-Myers Company, this city, as assistant to Walter L. Bomer, vice-president in charge of export. Mr. Ladewig is former assistant export sales manager of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston.

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CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS
TRADE From Forty Nations MARK

Tariff Board Surveys Alcohol Postwar Status

—Continued from page 3

000,000 gallons, it was estimated, of which probably two-thirds or more will be derived from grain. The major cause of this enormous expansion is the large use of alcohol for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. It is probable that about half of the buna-S (the principal type) synthetic rubber output in 1944 will be from alcohol.

The report then traced the government controls now being exercised over the alcohol industry, the prewar status of the industry, and the various processes of manufacturing industrial alcohol. It also traced prices and costs, pointing out that in the earlier years of the preceding decade the price of industrial alcohol seems to have depended mainly on the conditions of demand and the extent of competition among the large companies producing alcohol from molasses, although competition of the newly introduced synthetic process of making alcohol may have had some influence in 1930 and 1931. During later years, it was stated, competition of plants making alcohol by synthesis was apparently a more important factor in determining the price.

The commission said that no information is available regarding the cost of producing synthetic alcohol during the prewar period, but thought that the fact that the price of alcohol declined sharply from 1935 to 1939 indicated that, as the production of synthetic alcohol rose, its unit cost fell. It added, however, that on the basis of average prices of materials and costs of conversion in the period 1931-40, the cost of making alcohol from molasses amounted to about 19½ cents a gallon and that from corn 27 cents a gallon.

Conclusions of the Commission relating the postwar status of the alcohol industry may be summarized as follows:—

The situation with respect to alcohol supplies during the first few years after the war will depend mainly upon whether it is used only for normal prewar purposes or is used also in large quantities in the manufacture of synthetic rubber or for motor fuel. On the first assumption there will be no serious problem of over-capacity of alcohol plants. Although postwar consumption for "normal" purposes may somewhat exceed the prewar, the general pattern of production will probably be similar to that before the war. The larger part of the alcohol will be made from molasses at plants on or near the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards. Most of the remainder will be made by synthesis from natural gas and petroleum refinery gases.

If purely economic forces determine the situation, relatively little alcohol will probably be used to make synthetic rubber or as motor fuel during the early postwar years. Only governmental measures taken for the purpose of conserving petroleum, or creating additional markets for farm products, especially grain, would cause large consumption of alcohol in such uses.

The quantity of alcohol used in synthetic rubber will depend on the extent to which the plants built or now being built for making synthetic rubber, by all processes, are utilized, and on the proportion of the output which is made by the alcohol process. Most of the rubber-producing plants are designed for the use of butadiene and styrene as intermediate materials. About half of these two materials are expected to be derived directly from petroleum; the rest is to be made by the alcohol process. It would be possible after the war to use petroleum as the exclusive material for butadiene and styrene—although the benzene would better be got from coaltar—and the quantity required for that purpose would be a very small fraction of our petroleum output. It will probably be cheaper to use petroleum to make rubber than to use alcohol made from grain. Nevertheless, the desire to conserve petroleum or to increase the demand for farm products might lead to a policy of utilizing the alcohol-rubber installations.

Proposals for government measures requiring the admixture of a certain proportion of alcohol with gasoline in motor fuel, a practice common in various foreign countries where conditions differ greatly from those in the United States, have hitherto failed of enactment. The quantities of alcohol required to effect even a comparatively small conservation of petroleum would be enormous: an admixture of only 5 percent of alcohol with motor fuel would involve the annual consumption of more than 1,000,000,000 gallons of alcohol, or about ten times the total prewar consumption for all purposes.

WPB Procurement Policy Chairman Appointed

Brig. General Albert J. Browning has been made chairman of the Procurement Policy Board of the War Production Board. He succeeds Frank M. Folsom, formerly assistant chief in charge of procurement of the Navy Department. General Browning will continue as director of purchases, War Department.

APMA Production Group To Meet in Chicago

The Western Section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association production committee will meet in the Palmer House, Chicago, March 4. Under the chairmanship of Jack Schopflin, of George A. Breon & Co., Kansas City, Mo., the following program is scheduled:—

"Analysis of Production Costs Since 1941," by F. O. Burns, First Texas Chemical Company.

"Manpower Problems in a Class One Labor Area," by C. R. Flint, Flint, Eaton & Co.

"The Relation of Production and Control," by E. B. Vliet, Abbott Laboratories.

"Wartime Problems in Pharmaceutical Production," by C. T. Harman, Pitman Moore Company.

Round Table Discussion of Tableting and Granulation Problems, led by Louis Fischer, Standard Pharmacal Co.

"The Washington Picture," by Fred J. Stock, Chief, Drugs and Cosmetics Section, Chemical Division, WPB.

Luncheon Speaker—John L. Burns, Booz, Allen & Hamilton, management engineers, Chicago.

"Errata," by J. L. Russell, C. E. Jamieson & Co.

"The Decontamination of Production," by Sereck H. Fox, Gelatin Products Company.

"Colloidal Ointments," by Paul V. Maney, The Shores Company, Inc.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 60

Spices

Cinnamon.—An arrival of cinnamon quills was reported. Five lots that totaled 3,900 bales was reported and, in view of the supply situation in recent weeks, will find owners easily at full prices.

Clove.—Prices held steadily throughout the past week. Some consumers have a fair inventory at the present time, but for normal day to day business, the reserve is considered conservative.

Ginger.—Minimum export prices in Jamaica are:—No. 1, 28c. per pound; No. 2, 22c.; No. 3, 21c.; Rhatoon grade, 20c., quoted c.&f. United States ports. Reports of a possible steamer direct to this country have been noted. No root can be obtained at Jamaican minimums, growers holding price views far in excess of the official floor noted above. The new crop is expected to be about normal in size. Exporters in Jamaica can offer nothing now, nor until growers' views drop to limits at which business can be done at prices in line with United States ceiling limits.

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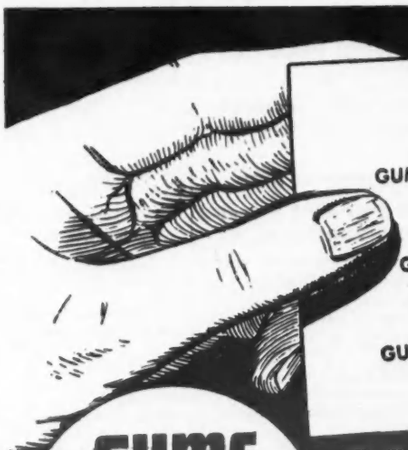

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General Mills Posts Given To Flumerfelt, Taylor

Walter E. Flumerfelt has been appointed as manager of the Belmond, Iowa, solvent extraction soybean processing plant of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis. Wilbur L. Taylor has been made technical director of the vegetable oil and protein division.

Mr. Flumerfelt, who joined General Mills in 1943, has been in the soybean business for about fifteen years. He graduated from Cornell University in 1923, majoring in chemistry. He formerly operated his own solvent extraction soybean processing plant at Monticello, Ill. He was for a period general manager of the Soy Bean Processing Company, Waterloo, Iowa.

Mr. Taylor worked as a chemist in the laboratories of the National Oil Products Company from 1919 to 1920 and the Consolidated Color & Chemical Company from 1920 to 1921. In 1925 he was employed by the William O. Goodrich Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and served as chief chemist until 1930. In 1930, after the William O. Goodrich Company had been merged with the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Mr. Taylor was transferred to Chicago as manager of the latter company's soybean processing plant in that city.

Catt Gets Purchasing Post With B. F. Goodrich Co.

H. W. Catt has been appointed manager of the chemicals and pigments department of the purchasing division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, according to A. D. Moss, director of purchases. Mr. Catt, a graduate of the University of Illinois with a degree in chemical engineering, who joined the company in 1929, succeeds Dr. Victor E. Wellman, who becomes director of purchases in the company's newly created chemical division.

Chapman Heads Spruance Co.

A. R. Chapman has been elected president of the Gilbert Spruance Company, Philadelphia. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, James B. Ball; secretary-treasurer, E. F. Cox, and assistant secretary, Mrs. Betty S. Baggs.

Tuthill & Co., this city, will move its offices to 60 Wall street, this city, February 1. The company was formerly located in Rockefeller Center.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Practically every factor in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals reported an extremely busy week in those materials. The activity dove-tailed with the exceptionally heavy demand for substitute, replacement, and similar merchandise that is "subbing" for materials usually unobtainable at the present time. Scarcities abounded in every bracket of the market, notwithstanding the fact that importations of citronella, lemongrass, distilled lime oils and sandalwood billets, were noted. Reports in local circles noted business done at the import prices recently prevailing on lemongrass to come forward. Replacement on palmarosa was confirmed. And forward business was done in Ceylon citronella oil at further advance in price.

During the week, the first "break" came as regards civilian mail contact with Italy. President Roosevelt announced resumption of mail service for ten Italian provinces, and with Sicily and Sardinia. This was a matter in which former importers of Sicilian and Italian lemon, orange, and bergamot oils have a direct interest, especially in view of the current total absence of bergamot stocks and the not satisfactory, even if temporary, supply situation in lemon oil. The provinces specified in the order issued by the Postmaster General were:—Bari, Brindisi, Catanzaro, Cosensa, Lecca, Matera, Potenza, Reggio di Calabria, Salerno, Taranto, and the occupied territories in Africa.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.3	259.3	250.2	245.0

Essential Oils

Almond.—Business was confined to transactions in expressed sweet oil and artificial oil known as benzaldehyde. New production of the latter article was reported.

Anise. — The supply was even smaller than in the previous week. The fact was that there is practically none available for open market distribution except in the smallest kind of quantities. It was natural that consumption of substitute materials ran large. It was noted that many confections still are labeled as containing anise oil as flavoring.

Bergamot.—Resumption of mail contact with Reggio di Calabria, primary Italian production point for bergamot oil, was ordered for personal mail by Postmaster General. This may be the "break" that ultimately will permit the exchange of commercial intelligence between the producers and their representatives in this country. Mail now permitted will be censored.

Bois de Rose.—So far as reported, no arrivals of this oil from the primary market were noted last week. Goods are known to be afloat and show a cost likely to be reflected in local prices eventually.

Cajeput. — Exceptionally firm price position was the rule even though demand did not press aggressively for prompt deliveries last week. Little local competition was reported.

Cananga. — Although stocks were restricted in size and also as to the number of holders, firm offerings were still being made at strongly held prices.

Cedarleaf.—Practically nothing was offered from the country but in view of the prices last quoted, there was little chance for local dealers to restock and sell within ceiling limits.

Cedarwood. — The market position continued firmer at the source where prices have toned up of late. Local dealers still have fair reserves against which to draw for substantial, prompt delivery.

Cinnamon.—Prices for leaf and bark oil at the source remained on a firm basis and some rise in import interest was mentioned by agents of the shippers.

Citronella.—The price position in Ceylon was firmly maintained. Business was done at prices slightly in advance of those prevailing on previous business. Arrivals totalling 27 drums were reported. There does not seem to be much trouble in getting shipping space.

Dill. — Nothing has come from foreign sources of supply for some time past. Present stocks consist mainly of weed oil produced in this country. The contract season for domestic oil is not far off.

Erigeron. — Producers' price views and dealers' ceilings kept effectuation of business difficult. Also, there is not much oil held anywhere.

Grapefruit. — Holding firm in the few quarters able, or willing, to make spot delivery quotations. No further government buying noted.

Lavender.—It is proving difficult to get oil, available in countries other than France, shipped to this country. There has been little trouble concerning spike lavender oil but more than a little has afflicted those who have attempted to get flower oil from whatever source. Practically the only oil available now is very low test goods.

Lemon.—The fact that personal mail facilities have, by order of the Postmaster General, been restored with Sicily and certain Italian provinces suggests that resumption of commercial mail may be in the offing. Several American houses represented Italian producers before the war and the present supply situation here suggests that opportunity exists for doing an excellent business in Italian oil if, and when available.

Lemongrass. — Business was done once more in imported materials at the prices recently established on a higher basis. Importations totaling 18 drums were noted.

Lime.—Not too much spot oil was reported. Arrival of one drum of distilled oil was reported. The market had a firm basis and there was a good consumption outlet for available supplies.

Orange. — Although restoration of personal mail service to Sicily, Italy, and what formerly was Italian North Africa was ordered permitted by the Postmaster General, the supply situation in orange oil was not such as to make it a major interest of those formerly representing Sicilian and Italian producers. Although supplies were less than they were when Brazilian oil arrived here, there still seems to be enough oil available for requirements in their present volume.

Palmarosa.—Comparatively high replacement prices were confirmed in cables received from the primary market. Not much oil was held locally and very little was to be had at minimum quotations.

Peppermint. — Country price ideas virtually eliminate the opportunity for local dealers to do a distribution job in this article. Since supplies are subnormal, except with consumers who paid farmers' asking prices at the critical contract period, primary market holders continued to refuse orders at prices local dealers can afford to pay.

Rosemary.—Spanish oil was reasonably easy in price and supply. Values have not receded further. In fact, they appeared to have become fairly stable since arrivals recently loosened the price views of sellers.

Sandalwood.—Importations of billets for distillation purposes were noted last week in the amount of 2,454 bags. This material was needed to a considerable extent since there has been some shrinkage in oil reserved. Prices remained exceptionally firm on N. F. quality goods.

Sassafras. — Country prices on domestic natural oil were high and strongly maintained. Not much replacement has been possible among local dealers because of ceiling limitations. The market was strong.

Spearmint.—If the situation in peppermint is "difficult", it is virtually "impossible" in spearmint oil. The replacement situation is very bad and local merchandising of the material has come to a virtual stop. Unsold stocks in producers' hands are being held for higher prices.

Thyme. — Supplies of Spanish oil were sizable to an extent that kept the market fairly easy as to stock and prices for manufacturing consumers. Considerable competition was still current.

Wintergreen.—Tight in the country

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Call D & O for essential oils of special interest to the Drug Trade.
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Plant and Laboratories: Bayonne, N. J.

and in low spot supply as a natural result. Fortunately, there has been a reasonable supplying of synthetic oil for domestic consumption.

Aromatic Chemicals

As for many months past, demand for aromatic chemicals last week was virtually more than producers of those materials could supply out of spot delivery stocks. To the demand, identical with that current over a long period of time, was added an interest said to originate in Russia. Since home consumers can not get all the supplies they could use, it was patent that practically nothing would be forthcoming for the Russians unless the Federal government become a purchaser under lend-lease operations. Few if any producers are in a position even remotely to entertain doing business on export account and goods for such purpose could be obtained only by making a domestic consuming industry, already short of raw materials, get along with even less. The fact that prior to the war Russia had a lively, if infant, aromatic chemical industry in the making is not forgotten here.

Fritzsche Names Schuster Chicago Office Manager

Stanley B. Schuster, who has been twenty-two years with Fritzsche Bros., Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, this city, has been appointed office manager of the Chicago branch, which is under the management of Joseph A. Gauer, who was recently elected president of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap & Extract Association.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE RED CROSS

Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

the Philadelphia Quartz Company of California; the New York-Ohio Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls; Nyotex Chemicals, Inc., Houston, Tex.; and the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association.

Surviving are his wife and a son, Roy E. Demmon, jr., a student at Taft School, Watertown, Conn.

W.H. Loomis

W. H. Loomis, president of the W. H. Loomis Talc Corporation, Gouverneur, N. Y., died in a hospital in suburban Boston, Mass., February 12. He was seventy-four years of age.

Born in Herkimer county, N. Y., Mr. Loomis graduated from Cornell University in 1894, the year in which he worked as a draftsman for the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. The next three years he was with the Erie Railroad and from 1899 to 1902 he was affiliated with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. He subsequently became general manager of the anthracite mines of the G. B. Markle company from 1908 to 1911 and president of the Rock Hill Mining Company from 1911 to 1912, and of the W. H. Loomis Contracting Company from 1912 to 1917. He served as president of the W. H. Loomis Talc Corporation from 1918.

Surviving is his wife.

Chicago Perfumery, Soap Group Elect Gauer

Joseph A. Gauer, Chicago manager for Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., aromatic chemicals and essential oils, New York, has been elected president of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association.

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"Odor Problems Disappear When Aromatic Specialists Are Near"
BOCENE
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Petroleum Derivatives

Shortages in civilian supplies of butane, propane and the other liquefied petroleum gases, which have been growing steadily worse within the past month in all the important consuming centers throughout the country, have reached an alarming stage, this past week, throwing into still sharper relief the increasing scarcities hitherto reported in non-military stocks of fuel and lubricating oils of all kinds, kerosene, paraffin and numerous additional petroleum products. Moreover, insuperable difficulties continue to be encountered by the independent refineries in trying to procure adequate quantities of crude petroleum from the Southwest and Mid-Continent oilfields.

For this state of affairs the unabatedly heavy drains put upon the domestic crude oil output as well as upon available supplies of the petroleum chemicals by the insatiable calls for and consumption of these derivatives in the war effort are chiefly responsible. Even in the few instances wherein the current production and stocks would afford enough of these petroleum products to meet civilian as well as war requirements, if they could be moved from points of origination to consuming centers, shipments into non-military channels continue to be drastically restricted by lack of sufficient tankcars, tanktrucks, tankships and barges on inland waterways and also by the inefficiency of existing pipeline accommodations available for these purposes, due chiefly to the unceasing requisitioning of most of these transportation facilities by government authorities.

The progressively worsening shortages in kerosene, fuel and lubricating oils along the Atlantic seaboard, have found further reflection in additional markups in prices asked for these products by refiners in Western Pennsylvania. But there have been no commensurate liftings of price ceilings on these or any other petroleum products by the Office of Price Administration, although that bureau has placed lubricating oils, greases and certain other petroleum products in a new regulation, to be known as maximum price regulation No. 510 while redesignating the original petroleum price schedule No. 88, as a regulation bearing that same number and by limiting the coverage of the latter to gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils, diesel and tractor fuels, naphthas, solvents and liquefied petroleum gas.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Buying interest in the allocated grades of these high solvency aromatic naphthas continues at a relatively high level and there is also a steady movement of the unallocated grades to consumers unable to obtain authorization from WPB to purchase the grades having distillation points below 330 degrees. Aliphatics are likewise in moderate request. Thanks to an allotment by the Office of Defense Transportation of a sufficiency of tankcars for this purpose, at the outset of this year, shipments of the all-xylol base are still being made fairly steadily to the processors of these solvents, although latterly the shippers have not had quite as free access to these cars as they had for a month previously.

Cleaners Naphtha.—Both military and civilian users are still taking sizable quantities of this fluid. Market holding strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—Although war production interests continue the largest consumers, civilian users are also procuring a sizable amount of this thinner. Tone firm.

Mineral Spirit. — An unabatedly brisk movement is noted for this product on all scores. No change in price structure.

Rubber Solvent.—Producers of synthetic rubber continue to make extensive purchases and the market is growing stronger daily.

Stoddard Solvent. — Sizable shipments of this dry-cleaning agent are still being made on both military and civilian accounts. Market continues steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Extensive buying by the paint industry is noted, with largest procurements being recorded for account of those holding war production contracts. Tone keeping firm.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fuel oil, No. 2, Western Pennsylvania, ⅛c. per gal.
Kerosene, 47 waterwhite, Western Pennsylvania, ⅛c. per gal.
Lubricating oil, neutral, 0.25 pour test, 150 viscosity, ½c. per gal.; 200 viscosity, 1c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Under the leadership of aromatic and rubber solvents the market for petroleum solvents and thinners in this area continues very active. Producers of synthetic rubber are taking steadily increasing quantities of the solvent they require on an expanding scale. The allocated grades of high solvency naphthas also continue in keen request.

Los Angeles, Feb. 18.—Demand for the allocated grades of high solvency aromatic naphthas is outrunning the current supply on the Pacific coast. All the other petroleum solvents and diluents are likewise in fairly brisk inquiry and moderate supply.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—As a result of the heavy absorption of the current output in the making of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber, which enjoy priority over all other uses, the 2,000,000 homes in the United States using this liquefied gas for heating purposes—most of them beyond the house gas supply areas—are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining enough butane to meet their requirements. Likewise civilian industries, which like it because of its dependability in furnishing fixed heating values, are likewise being deprived of all except meager quantities, wholly insufficient for their current needs.

Heptane.—Purchasing interest mounting. Market firm.

Hexane.—Continues in keen inquiry. Tone strong.

Octanes.—Still moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

Pentanes.—In growing request. Market steady.

Propane.—Conditions in the market for this light hydrocarbon, which is reduced to liquid form by compression and which resumes its gaseous form when exposed to air, continue virtually the same as those in butane, described in some detail above.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Feb. 18.—With the demand for the liquefied petroleum gases holding up well, while supplies are being steadily reduced by the extensive absorption of war production interests, the market for these light hydrocarbons in this area is becoming stronger daily.

Los Angeles, Feb. 18.—Buying interest is reaching sizable proportions but, with the bulk of all offerings of butane and propane on the Pacific coast being taken up by high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber processors in connection with the war effort, civilian users are being neglected. Market holding very firm throughout.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Buying interest continues fairly extensive. Supplies adequate. Market stable.

Paraffin.—Although the supply of crude scale is now reaching more than ample proportions, there is still a pronounced scarcity of all refined grades because of a shortage of refining facilities and manpower. The low as well as the high melting point grades of refined wax are now difficult to procure in sizable quantities. Tone exceedingly strong.

Petrolatums.—A steady movement is noted in U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades, with prices firmly maintained throughout the list.

White Mineral Oils. — Shipments continue to be made in both U.S.P. and technical grades on a fairly sizable scale. No change pricewise.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum. — The average daily rate of production in all oilfields has shown another slight increase, for the week ended February 12, reaching 4 399,150 barrels daily in that period, or 1,000 barrels below the daily average for the previous week. This is 19,650 barrels less than the PAW recommendation of 4,418,800 barrels

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Pharmaceutical and cosmetic manufacturers everywhere, specify Penn-Drake Petrolatum, to safeguard the cherished high standards of quality and reputation of their products.

Refined from the world's finest crude oils, fortified by seventy years refining experience Penn-Drake's constant scientific research and rigid laboratory control combine to produce the superior smoothness and blending quality of Penn-Drake Petrolatum.

The permanent, non-deteriorating qualities of this superfine base permits the delivery of your product into the hands of the consumer exactly as prepared.

Begin now to build greater customer good-will for your product—write Dept. 107 for valuable information on Penn-Drake Petrolatum White Oils, or other products.

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GENERAL OFFICES · BUTLER, PA.
Makers White Oils (U. S. P. and Technical); Petrolatums (all grades and colors); INSECTI-SOL (deodorized insecticide base); Deodorized and other Naphthas; Petroleum Sulphonates; Waxes; Industrial and Motor Lubricants and Greases; Fuel Oils, and other petroleum products

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ANHYDROUS
PHOSGENE
(CARBONYL CHLORIDE)
NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

LOW POUR POINT
WHITE OILS
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

for the daily output in the current month.

Fuel Oil.—Shortages in these oils, which first reached an acute stage with the recent depletion of residual oils which was immediately reflected in a drop in stocks of bunker and diesel, have been extended within the past fortnight to even the light heating oils, such as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in the midst of the most exacting of the so-called winter heating seasons. Although the undertone of the market has stiffened materially, the only markup in prices worthy of mention has been one of an eighth cent per gallon in No. 2 Western Pennsylvania fuel oil, which is now priced at 7⅜c.-7⅝c. Industrial and commercial users of fuel oil on the Atlantic seaboard have been ordered by PAW to restrict their inventories to a ten-day supply.

Nationwide stocks of heavy fuel oil receded 281,000 barrels to 52,453,000 barrels in the week ended February 12 and light fuel oil inventories declined 1,169,000 barrels to 34,854,000 barrels in that same seven-day period.

Kerosene.—Becoming scarcer in the East and Middle West daily, with the result that orders are being held up a week or more in some areas. Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have advanced their quotations on 47 water-white by a quarter cent per gallon to 7½c.-7⅝c.

Refiners in the Middle West have been called upon by the government petroleum situation to increase their shipments of kerosene to the East by nearly 50 percent, to a total of around 30,000 barrels a day. On the other hand, they are permitted to decrease their gasoline shipments by a corresponding amount.

Lubricating Oil.—Still in scanty supply, chiefly because of curtailments in shipments of light crude oil to refineries in Western Pennsylvania. Neutral lubricating oil, of 0.25 pour test and 150 viscosity has been marked up a half cent to 28½c.-30½c. and the 200 viscosity grade a full cent to 31c.-32½c. per gallon.

Tank-Truck Tractor Applicants Get Priority

OPD Washington Bureau

At the request of the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Production Board has granted a temporary priority on all tank-truck tractor applications that are approved by the ODT. Under the new procedure, ODT officials said, all tank-truck tractor applications approved during the current petroleum transportation emergency will be handled by the truck manufacturers ahead of other truck applications.

Sulphur Output Off

Native sulphur production in the United States for 1943 totaled 2,539,000 long tons, compared to 3,460,686 long tons in 1942 and 3,139,253 long tons in 1941, according to Bureau of Mines. Producers stocks at the close of 1943 were 4,462,000 long tons compared with 5,114,000 long tons in 1942.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE RED CROSS

Drake Well Memorial Curator Appointed

Prof. Paul H. Giddens, Meadville, Penn., has been appointed curator for the Drake Well Memorial Park, Titusville, Penn. Prof. Giddens will serve on a part-time basis, inasmuch as he is head of the department of history and political science at Allegheny College. He is the author of "The Birth of the Oil Industry" and "The Beginnings of the Petroleum Industry: Sources and Bibliography."

Ziegler & Co. Appoints Three Sales Agents

Oren G. Clement, sales manager of G. S. Ziegler & Co., producer of stearin and cottonseed pitch, gilsonite, natural asphalts and pitch compounds, has appointed the following sales agents:—Homer D. Butts, Grant building, Pittsburgh; Taylor-Morton Company, 519 Commerce building, Kansas City, Mo., and Ben Cash, P. O. Box 99, Houston, Tex.

Southern Acid & Sulphur Gets DPC Texas Plant Contract

Southern Acid & Sulphur Company, St. Louis, Mo., has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation to provide plant facilities at Houston, Tex., at a cost of approximately $3,400,000. Southern Acid & Sulphur will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

Sonneborn Employees To Get Pension

An employees' retirement plan providing both monthly pension payments and death benefits without cost to the individual participant has been instituted by L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., oil refiner and manufacturing chemist, this city.

Thorpe with Cities Service

Cities Service Company has appointed Merle Thorpe as director of business development and to its directorate. Mr. Thorpe, has retired as editor and publisher of Nation's Business magazine.

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petrolatums and white oils
CERESINES, WHITE AND YELLOW
RUST PREVENTIVES
From the Refinery of
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INDUSTRIAL NAPHTHAS

Wherever they go . . . into paint, varnish or lacquer for domestic use . - . or into protective coatings for special wartime needs . . . Anderson-Prichard technical naphthas have those UNIFORM characteristics which have won favor throughout the industry for so many years. The Research Laboratory which helps maintain this UNIFORMITY is at your service. Feel free to call upon us if we can be of assistance.

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CINCINNATI CLEVELAND ST. PAUL ST. LOUIS PITTSBURGH MILWAUKEE

Fertilizer Materials

Manpower shortage at various points in the South has reached a condition which threatens production. Reports emphasizing acute labor scarcity have been heard both in Alabama and Georgia. According to advices from the Montgomery section of Alabama, it is asserted that plants will fall short from 20 to 40 percent of their orders unless more labor can be secured. The War Labor Board has taken a hand in asking for more manpower. Bad weather in some areas has made country roads impassable and this in turn has caused a congestion of supplies at plants and slowed down output. Deliveries of raw materials have met the requirements of mixers to date, but the main difficulty has been in getting fertilizers out of the plants and delivered to farmers.

Total fertilizer sales for the month of January in 17 States as indicated by tag sales were 1,243,750 tons, according to the American Fertilizer Association. This represents a moderate increase over 1943. Aggregate sales in the first seven months of the fiscal year, from July through January, were 44 percent larger than for the corresponding period last year, and 56 percent larger than the same time in 1942. It is impossible to determine how much of this increase is due to earlier buying this year and how much is due to actual increased sales. It seems likely that when results are available, a moderate rise over last Spring will be revealed.

Production of superphosphate was around 11 percent greater last year than in 1942. Incidentally, the output last year was the largest on record. Recent shipments have been running below a year ago, but there was a substantial increase in the quantity used for the manufacture of mixed goods.

Phosphate rock has assumed a firmer position. A mounting export demand combined with advanced labor costs and steady home inquiry have been influences contributing strength to the market. The Florida supply situation was reported favorable with enough material above ground to permit prompt shipments to acidulators.

Coke byproduct estimate of ammonia sulphate is now grouped in a tabulation on page 4 and not in the market paragraph.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Purchases amounting to 8,200,000 pounds were made by the War Food Administration during 1943. The terms were f.o.b. and the price was $200,900. Sales last week were reported at former levels, orders including requirements over February and March.

Ammonia Sulphate. — Allocation shipments steadily absorbing production. Fertilizer trade could use more if they could get it. Recent increased allocation in some of the South Central States has eased situation in that area. Production maintained at a fairly even average.

Bone Meal.—Demand reported active with business restricted by lack of available supplies. Defluorinated phosphate was substituted in several instances. WFA bought 520,000 pounds of meat and bone meal during 1943. The total amount paid was $18,291 and the terms were f.o.b.

Castor Pomace.—Limited production combined with government purchases were factors primarily responsible for holding the market in a tight position.

Fish Meal.—Purchases of 600,000 pounds were credited to WFA during

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

last December. The price paid was $24,210. Purchases for the year 1943 by WFA amounted to 4,325,100 pounds at a cost of $170,416. Orders were entered f.o.b.

Hoof Meal.—Scarcity of material prevented trading. The market presented a heavily sold up condition. ber sales to WFA amounted to 160,000 pounds at a total cost of $11,936 f.o.b. Sales for the year to WFA were 502,000 pounds, valued at $37,449.

Soda Nitrate.—Allocated material moved steadily with good cooperation on the part of farmers who are storing this product for direct application when the season arrives. Supply situation satisfactory to meet demand.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Export demand has been gradually mounting of late, and WPB has sent out a questionnaire to producers asking how much they can set aside for export. The foreign inquiry is said to emanate from sources is far away as Australia and New Zealand. Domestic demand has continued active, with heavy shipments reported to various processing points. Large quantities of Florida material are reaching the Midwest to relieve the shortage of high-grade Tennessee rock. Labor costs continued upward and have reached as high as 150 percent in some instances. The expectation is that OPA will eventually raise the ceiling level sufficiently to cover the increased cost of output.

Superphosphate. — Production last year was the greatest ever recorded. Recent shipments have been running slightly under last year's average, although there has been a substantial increase in the quantity used by mixers. While green labor has shown better organization at some plants, an acute shortage was reported at others. Triple has not improved its supply situation. Lend-lease shipments held available stocks at a relatively low level.

Potashes

Demand remained active enough to absorb allocated material rapidly and production was held at peak levels in order to supply agricultural and industrial requirements. More material will be made available after April 1.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sales of native sulphur attained a new record in the United States in 1943, according to figures released by the Bureau of Mines. The previous high, established in 1941, was exceeded by 4 percent. On the other hand, production was 27 percent and mine shipments were 6 percent lower than in 1942. Producers' stocks were reduced 13 percent during 1943, but they are still very large—almost 1½ times the 1943 sales. December production was 203,000 long tons, shipments 229,219 tons and stocks December 31, 4,514,859 tons compared with 4,514,859 tons November 30. Imported pyrites movement was irregular owing to uncertain conditions surrounding the supply situation. Prices remained at former levels.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Feb. 18.—An acute labor shortage is reported by fertilizer manufacturers in a number of places in the South. Appeals are being made by press and radio to impress the public of the extreme urgency of the situation to provide farmers with the plantfood. The War Labor Board is joining in the pleas.

Bad weather is making country roads impassable and is holding up deliveries which, in turn, is clogging up fertilizer plants and slowing down production. The peak of the season's business in the South is expected during the latter

—*Continued on page 70*

Fertilizer Tag Sales: January

	Equivalent tons—January 1944	January 1943	July-Jan. 1943-44
Virginia	66,574	60,272	235,539
North Carolina	256,673	219,452	590,191
South Carolina	154,358	154,321	349,783
Georgia	198,018	159,848	422,199
Florida	113,022	102,274	497,179
Alabama	153,600	121,050	316,900
Mississippi	84,000	94,164	247,645
Tennessee	21,288	13,738	69,159
Arkansas	19,358	32,700	61,348
Louisiana	81,600	29,400	103,830
Texas	17,900	19,225	76,500
Oklahoma	4,150	4,100	10,585
Total South	1,119,981	1,010,539	2,980,758
Indiana	24,689	49,850	287,944
Illinois	28,100	18,751	72,651
Kentucky	29,388	8,230	88,175
Missouri	36,962	3,059	88,858
Kansas	4,680	50	17,714
Total Midwest	123,819	79,940	545,342
Grand total	1,243,750	1,090,479	3,526,100

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U. S. A.
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THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Selected SPENT FULLERS EARTH
THE UNEXCELLED CONDITIONER
FOR MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS!
If you need more in '44; Here's how—order now.
Then, be you large or small—we can surely serve you all.
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
BROKERS — IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS
DREXEL BUILDING - - PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

Producers of SULPHUR
Large stocks carried at all times, permitting prompt shipments . . . Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better . . . Free of arsenic, selenium and tellurium.
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR Co. Inc.
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Mine: Newgulf, Texas

Fulton Bags ARE SERVING AT THE FRONT LINES and BEHIND THE SCENES

In these times bag production is war production. Our plants have supplied millions of sand bags as well as various other items for use in combat areas. Behind the lines, supplies of food and other materiel are transported thousands of miles in bags specially designed to protect the contents against hazards of rough handling, moisture and insects.
Back here at home bags must move a long list of essential commodities ranging from small machine parts, through dozens of items of food, feed and produce to the hygroscopic chemicals requiring special waterproof packages. Many Fulton Waterproof Paper Lined Bags are replacing containers made of critical materials—metal drums, wooden boxes and barrels.
The output of our plants will continue to be devoted to these essential requirements until Victory itself is "In the Bag".

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS
Manufacturers Since 1870
ATLANTA ST. LOUIS DALLAS
MINNEAPOLIS NEW YORK NEW ORLEANS KANSAS CITY, KAN.

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Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

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CINCINNATI FIRM dealing with the paint, varnish, ink, lacquer, rubber, paper and other industries for more than twenty-five years would be interested in representing producers of iron oxides, white pigments, chemicals, oil or other materials. We cover part of Ohio and Louisville, Ky. BOX 862, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

BRITISH IMPORTERS and exporters wish to contact suppliers and buyers of raw materials of interest to the paint, varnish, linoleum, rubber and allied trades. Correspondence invited with a view to post-war trade. Leonard Baines & Co., 11 Old Hall street, Liverpool, England.

Containers Offered

CONTAINERS—Large quantity, used, rectangular, 14 gauge, galvanized steel, weight about 40 lbs., 28¼x16¼x9¾ in., 6-in. diameter opening with grip-lock closure, capacity about 15 liquid gallons. Stored Omaha, Neb. Price upon request. Wm. H. Muller & Co., 122 East 42d street, New York 17, N. Y.

Equipment Offered

OFFERED: Two steel open tanks, 7 ft. high, 10 ft. dia. ⅜-in. plate; one D.C. generator (no motor); one Kent 3-roll grinder, 12-in. x 30 in. rolls, complete with chain drive and spur gear, no motor; one 20-in. stone grinding mill; one 30-in. stone grinding mill; one 36-in. x 36-in. mixing tank; two 15-gallon pony mixers; seven change cans, 15 gallons capacity each. Chipman Chemical Company, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

NAILING MACHINES wanted: We want used Morgan or Doig nailing machines at once. State make, size, best cash price. Chas. N. Braun Machinery Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 855, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

COPPERAS—Subject prior sale we offer carloads about 40 tons at $3 net ton, in bulk, f.o.b. car Baltimore, Md. Wm. H. Muller & Co., 122 East 42nd street, New York 17, N. Y.

—Continued on page 69

BUY WAR BONDS

Save Men there— by saving Time here — with "CONSOLIDATED" Equipment

Special Items from Stock

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.

2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.

3—PEBBLE MILLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works; 42" x 16" Allis-Chalmers.

6—DRY POWDER MIXERS. 1200 lbs., 600 lbs., 200 lbs., 100 lbs., other sizes.

2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes

2—4'x8' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'

7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 000D.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.

1—Schaeffer size 14 FOIDOMETER.

2—2" Wilfley SAND PUMPS.

16—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.

1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry, complete with accessories.

1—Proctor & Schwartz 5-section, 27-truck Atmospheric DRYER, excellent condition.

10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 2—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Strathers Wells 30" x 12'.

3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.

1—Buffalo Vac. 32" x 72" ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d. complete.

6—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS.

1—3' x 4' Gruver ROD MILL

25—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.

1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes

3—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.

1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.

1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes, C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.

1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.

1—36' dia Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high

1 355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR with A.C. Motor

1—No. 432 ROTEX SIFTER 40" x 84", m. d.

4—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.

2—500 gallons AUTOCLAVES, hammer welded steel, jack. agit.

1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.

5—600 gal. steel STILLS with copper coils.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 25 gal. per hour.

1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.

2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS

9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3' x 8", 3' x 36", 4' 6" x 24" with classifier, 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.

5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.

2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS

1—Devine horiz. jack. VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'

1—Abbe Bluteryess No. 2 SIFTER

2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal.

3—325 gal. Copper Jack. agit. covered KETTLES or STILLS.

1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE.

1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.

8—Jack. steel KETTLES 100 to 2000 gals.

2—200 gal. SS jack. agit. KETTLES.

1—500 Gal. Copper jacketed KETTLE.

1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 3800 gal. cap.

1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.

1—Glass Lined jack. KETTLE 235 gal. cap.

2—10' dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS

3—ROLLER MILLS, 6' x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40, water cooled.

1—60 gal. Aluminum jack KETTLE; 5—20 gal.

1—Mitts & Merrill No. 3CR HOG.

2—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Gravity hand FILLER.

1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER.

1—Potdevin 12" LABEL PASTER.

8—150 gal. nickel clad MIXING TANKS.

1—Elgin 12-spout ROTARY PISTON FILLER GERMAN SILVER CONTACT PARTS.

1—Victoria No. 50 Peeler, D. C. Motor.

1—RBF 28" x 60" Atmo. double drum DRYER, complete MD.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant
554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N.J.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS

4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
1—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal.
1—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.

STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES

1—86" dia. x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal.

MIXING TANKS

1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven.
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep 1650 gal. pulley driven

STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS

1—Open 18' x 4' x 6' high, 6000 gals.
1—Open 10' x 7'6" x 6' high, 3300 gals.
1—8' x 8' x 5' high, 2400 gals.

Waste Disposal and Reduction Plant
Boston Harbor, Mass.

Steel Storage Tanks, Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, Percolators, Pumps, Engines, Etc.

Send for Complete Listings.

WANTED Idle Machines

Single Items or Complete Plants

You can help war Production by sending us your list.

HARD TO GET

4—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS, or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

SPECIAL

2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, TYPE A-9.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

TURN TO FMC FOR GOOD EQUIPMENT — READY TO REPLACE MISSING MANPOWER

MIXERS *"Ready for Production"*

Dry Powder Mixers, 100 to 3,000 lbs.
3—JKTD Heavy Duty Mixers, 50 cu. ft.
12—Pony and Change Can Mixers.
1—Mass Mixers: JKTD & Unjkid, up to 4BBL.
1—Abbe Lenart 35-gal. No. 4 mixer.
2—Simpson Muller Mixers, No. 2, 6' dia.
68—Portable Agitators, ¼ to 5 H.P.
1—W & P, 250 Gal. Double Arm Mixer.

KETTLES • TANKS *"Ready for Use"*

78—Steam Jacketed Kettles in Copper, Iron, Steel, Monel Glass Lined, up to 750 gal.
4—Jacketed, Agitated 1,000-gal. Vac. Cookers.
2—Jacketed, Agitated 500-gal. Process Units.
8—Vertical Copper Storage Tanks, 1,000 gal.
14—Steel Storage Tanks, 500 gal. to 15,000 gal.
6—Copper Vac. Pans, JKTD, Coiled up to 350 gal.
3—Dopp Cast Iron Kettles with agit., 150-300 gal.

MILLS • GRINDERS *"Ready to Roll"*

1—Mikro No. 4—24" Pulverizer.
1—Williams, Size 20 Hammer mill, large cap.
2—Lined Pebble Mills: 40 gal.-800 gal.
1—Hardinge 5'x22" Steel Ball Mill.
3—Ross-Kent 3 Roll Mills; 12x30; 16x8R.
1—Acme Jaw Crusher; Jaws 18x10.
Other Mills by Mead, Raymond, Straub, Schutz-O'Neill, Sprout-Waldron, Etc.

PROCESSING EQUIPMENT *"Ready to Operate"*

3—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
2—Devine Rotary Dryers; 3'x25'; 5'x30'.
1—Devine Vacuum Frukmator 6'4"x15'.
2—Rotex Sifters; 40"x84"; 54"x120".
4—Colloid Mills; Premier, Eppenbach-Charlotte.
1—Heavy Duty American Drum Hoist.
2—Alberger Surface Condensers; ea. 1,350 sq. ft.
2—Buffalo 6' Crystallizers or Pans.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 68

Materials Offered

FOR SALE—5,000 gallons resin emulsion white paint, 70 cents gallon; 7,000 gallons zinc chromate primer, 45 cents gallon; 10,000 gallons each adhesive cement and sealer, Navy. Spec. 52C23 August, 1942, 35 cents gallon. Delivered east Mississippi River; 5 gallon cans. BOX 873, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS
New, open top, dished bottom, mounted on stands, 100, 200 and 300 gals. capacity

COPPER TANK
66" dia. x 7' high, with coil and agitator.

COATING PAN (copper)
J. H. Day, 66" dia. ball bearing, like new.

STEAM JACKETED TANK
9' dia. x 8' deep, flat bottom, with heavy duty agitator, 100 lbs. W.P.

DAY MIXER with 5 H.P. motor, like new. EVAPORATOR, copper, used eight months. Air Compressors, Boilers, Filters, Tanks, Pumps, Ice Machines, Condensers.

H. LOEB & SON
4603 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

SPECIALS

2—Solvent Recovery Stills with steel columns, condensers and receivers, 350 and 500 gal.

3—500 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, with condensers and receivers.

4—Steel Storage Tanks, 8,500, 10,000, 15,000 gal., ¼", ⅜" and ½"

2—300 gal. Steel Nitrating Kettles, jacketed, agitated.

1—30" Suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharge, direct motor driven.

1—100 gal. Stainless Steel Still with condenser.

1—Devine Vacuum Pump, 10"x10" 2 stage, with 20 HP AC motor.

10—Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.

3—Howe Barrel & Bag Packers

3—Water cooled Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30", 16"x40".

1—Robinson 30" Motor Driven Attrition Mill, 2—40 HP motors.

1—Shriver 30"x30" C. I. Filter Press.

1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, motor driven.

3—Kilby 32"x32" Plate and Frame Presses, 45 chambers, 1" cake.

3—Oliver Rotary Filters, 8'x8', 5'x8', 8'x3½', Wood and Steel.

10—Heat Exchangers, 175 to 2,000 ft.

1—Buflovak 5'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with Condenser.

1—Buffalo 5'x6' Atm. Drum Dryer.

1—Buflovak 24"x20" Single Drum Vacuum Dryer.

2—6' dia. x 30' long Rotary Steam Dryers.

1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer.

2—Buflovak 6' dia. Crystallizers.

1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.

3—5, 10 and 15 gal. Day Cincinnatus Double Arm Mixers.

5—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gal.

2—Scott Closed, Steel Jacketed Kettles *or* Cookers, 1200 gal.

18—Tolhurst 20", 32", 40", 48" Centrifugals, copper, steel baskets.

2—American Tool 40" bottom discharge Centrifugals.

3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.

2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.

1—Copper Jacketed, Agitated Kettle, 600 gal.

2—Buflovak, Devine Jacketed Kettles, 300 and 600 gal.

1—Copper Tank, 6'x6', 1250 gal.

2—Lead Lined Tanks, 1700 gal.

Over 1000 other items in stock. Send us your inquiries for prompt attention. We specialize in disposing of your surplus equipment. Send Lists.

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Materials Wanted

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 856, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WE ARE interested in purchasing a substantial quantity of manila gum (Loba C preferred) and/or pontianak resin. BOX 875, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Devine 40"x60" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
Oliver 8x8 Rotary Filter.
Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24x20.
Black & Clawson Double Drum Dryer, 28x60.
Tolhurst Suspended Type Centrifugals, 40", bottom discharge.
Howes Horizontal Dry Mixer, 3,000 pounds capacity.
Day D-10 Horizontal Mixer, 1,000 pounds capacity.
Day 300 gallon Tank Mixers.
Patterson 500 gallon Jacketed and Ag. Kettle.
Steel Tanks, Open and Closed, 150 to 10,000 gallons.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp. Mill, complete with Cyclone Dust Collector, connecting Piping and Mechanical Separator.

1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
4—Ball & Jewell, Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
2—Homogenizers 5 H. P. and 10 H. P.
1—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—Howe Iron King Filler and Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
4—Iron & Wood Filter Presses 8" 12", 27" & 30".
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 854, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Package Lunch

SOLVE YOUR employees' lunch problem. We specialize in catering to factories and offices; excellent selection; wide variety; Manhattan only; experienced dietician in charge. MUrryhill 6-8852.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST or chemist assistant; by a company manufacturing industrial oils, textile oils and textile chemicals. Permanent post-war opening. In reply please give age, education, experience, draft status and salary expected. A personal interview will be arranged. P. O. Box 1345, Providence, R. I.

PAINT CHEMIST and formulator wanted by long-established eastern paint manufacturer of both industrial and trade sales paints. An excellent opportunity for a capable man. Give age, experience and salary desired. All correspondence confidential. BOX 858, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED with experience in varnishes and protective coatings to do development and research work for large steel-container manufacturer. BOX 849, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PURCHASING AGENT for large drug and cosmetic manufacturing plant. Recent experience in purchasing raw materials and supplies required. Attractive salary. Location, Paterson, N. J. BOX 866, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PRACTICAL SOAPMAKER wanted by concern in Panama City, Rep. de Panama, with long experience in the manufacture of first-class household and toilet soaps, soap-powder, soap flakes, etc. New plant now being erected. Length of contract not less than one year to train inexperienced staff. Permanent position if agreeable to contracting parties. Write in full detail giving age, experience, employment record, salary required, etc., to BOX 867, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MAN, WHITE, experienced in manufacture of waxes, polishes, soaps, etc. Draft exempt. Good salary. Steady work. Splendid opportunity for post-war security. Plant located in Baltimore, Md. BOX 868, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED—Capable of making his own pigments, leather finishes, resin and nitrocellulose emulsions, based upon his past experience in a leather factory or tannery. State all particulars. BOX 870, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

1 LEADLINED ACID STORAGE TANK
10,000 gallons 10' x 18'

2 STEEL PRESSURE TANKS
15,000 gals., ½" plate, 8' x 38'8"

Immediate Delivery

WIWOCO EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
76 Beaver Street
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
Tel. WHitehall 4-4899

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIQUIDATING

1—500 gallon Devine High Pressure Autoclave.
1—Dopp Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettle.
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles.
1—No. 4 Sweetland Filter Press.
3—Paterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
1—Rubber Lined Tank.
2—1000 gallon Soap Kettles.
4—8000 gallon Steel Pressure Tanks.
75—Ton Cast Iron Pipe, 8" to 18".
2—Bird Bronze Centrifuges.
2—Truck Dryers.
4—Permutit Water Softeners.
2—Elwell Parker Electric Trucks.
1—Scott Triple Effect Evaporator.
Pumps, Boilers, Generators.

REPUBLIC TEXTILE EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Worth Street New York 13, N.Y.
Phone COrtlandt 7-1591

Positions Vacant

PLANT SUPERINTENDENT—Lacquer industry. Thoroughly familiar with all types of coating. Must also have some mechanical knowledge. Good opportunity for right man. State education, experience, and references. BOX 869, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN or sales manager wanted—Man looking for that opportunity which comes once in a lifetime—the opportunity to become sales manager of our central Atlantic area. Are you ready to step into this job? Or are you capable of being trained? Write in detail. Replies strictly confidential. BOX 871, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACIST or pharmaceutical chemist in touch with modern drug trends; capable of devising formulas and developing them to point of production. Work is independent of our research laboratories, but they are available for consultation. Experienced man will have here a desirable, permanent place with established, growing manufacturer and pleasant city in which to live. Salary to fit abilities. Write in confidence, complete details of qualifications, including draft status. George A. Breon & Company, P. O. Box 769, Kansas City 10, Mo.

CHEMIST—With good background in paint and enamel formulation. Excellent post-war opportunity with large eastern paint company. Reply giving background, age, etc. All correspondence will be kept strictly confidential. BOX 872, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ASSISTANT CHEMIST for vegetable oil refinery in California. Initial compensation adequate, good prospects for right person. Reply by mail only stating qualifications, references, to Room 2401, 21 West street, New York 6, N. Y.

CHEMIST or technical man experienced in production of rubless floor wax wanted by long-established manufacturer; location Brooklyn, N. Y. BOX 874, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

ORGANIC CHEMIST, Ph.D., expert oils, varnishes, resins, fatty acids, adhesives, invites offers for permanent executive position, production or development. Personality, mechanical aptitude, capable of handling men. Age 34, married, one son. BOX 863, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, Ph.D., physical and organic chemical training, industrial experience, desires position as director of research or development for small progressive company. Age 30, single. Present salary $5,000. BOX 864, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

YOUNG MAN, with technical education, beyond draft age, good appearance, over twenty years' experience in chemical industry, desires responsible position. Excellent references. BOX 865, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

1—48" Vulcan copper Fractionating Column.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—6" Centrifugal Pump and 75 hp. motor.
2—4 x 10' and 5 x 15' Tube Mills.
2—2" Duriron Centrifugal Pumps.
1—24" Attrition Mill with 20 hp. motors.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—100 sq. ft. single effect Evaporator.
10—Variable speed Drives 1½-5 h.p.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
2—Colloid Mills requiring 40 h.p. each.
1—26 x 24" Link Belt type A 2-roll Crusher.
1—No. 2 Austin gyratory Crusher.

What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
900 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

SHRIVER DIAPHRAGM PUMP

3" HARD LEAD CONSTRUCTION

ARRANGED FOR MOTOR DRIVE

CAPACITY 90 G.P.M.

55 FT. HEAD

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41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Recent Imports

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ACID TARTARIC—30 bbls, 7,500 lbs, Philipp Bros
20 bbls, 5,000 lbs, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp
ARGOLS—620 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co
ARROWROOT FLOUR—100 bgs, Java American Export Co
BANANA FLAKE—474 cs, Kennengiesser & Co
BONES—6,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Baugh & Son
2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Bank of New York
BLADES—300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
BUTTOCK—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
CLODS—300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
INDUSTRIAL—1,191 bgs, 119,100 lbs, Hafleigh & Co
2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney
REJECT—4,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
SHIN—180 bgs, 18,000 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
1,030 bgs, 103,000 lbs, E J Lang
THIGH—500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
BRISTLES, HOG—60 cs
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—(Correction)—In previous issue Pepsi Cola Co. was credited with 13 cs.; should have read Dr Pepper Co
10 cs, Dr Pepper Co
CALCIUM TARTRATE—605 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co
CARAWAY SEED—67 bgs, 7,370 lbs, National City Bank
67 bgs, 7,370 lbs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
66 bgs, 7,260 lbs, Manufactuiers Trust Co
66 bgs, 7,260 lbs, Bank of New York
66 bgs, 7,260 lbs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
133 bgs, 14,630 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
CASEIN—5,916 bgs, 509,080 lbs, Casein Co of America
424 bgs, 55,120 lbs, Fleischman, Burd & Co
534 bgs, 69,420 lbs, Breakstone Bros, Inc
2,084 bgs, 270,920 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies
834 bgs, 108,420 lbs, F H Paul & Stein Bros
423 bgs, 54,990 lbs, Eugenio Lang, Inc
417 bgs, 54,210 lbs, Republic Chemical Corp
1,418 bgs, 184,340 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
CASHEW KERNELS—449 bgs, 22,450 lbs, Trust Co of North America
76 bgs, 3,800 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
500 bgs, 25,000 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
CASTOR BEANS—5,094 bgs, 764,100 lbs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
5,100 bgs, 765,000 lbs, First National Bank
2,550 bgs, 382,500 lbs, Industrial Trust Co
9,507 bgs, 1,426,050 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
322 bgs, 48,300 lbs
CELERY SEED—63 bgs, 8,160 lbs, D S Dalial
310 bgs, 40,300 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
199 bgs, 25,870 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
80 bgs, 10,400 lbs, Public National Bank
172 bgs, 22,360 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
51 bgs, 6,630 lbs, S B Penick & Co
253 bgs, 32,890 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
2,265 bgs, 294,450 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
CINNAMON QUILLS—137 bls, 13,700 lbs, Archibald & Kendall
200 bls, 20,000 lbs, H P Winter, Inc
100 bls, 10,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
405 bls, 40,500 lbs, Holland Colombo Trading Society
31 bls, 3,100 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
64 bls, 6,400 lbs, S L Jones & Co
100 bls, 10,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
540 bls, 54,000 lbs, H H Old & Co
625 bls, 62,500 lbs, D Hecht & Co
317 bls, 31,700 lbs, Joensson & Cross
581 bls, 58,100 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
100 bls, 10,000 lbs, Fritzsche Bros
700 bls, 70,000 lbs, Catz American Co
2,468 bls, 246,800 lbs, Volkart Bros
COCOA BEANS—900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, National City Bank
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
17,390 bgs, 3,478,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
393 bgs, 78,600 lbs, Gillespie & Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Machado & Co
FISHBERRIES—20 bgs, Peek & Velsor
GUM, GHATTI—11 bgs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
KARAYA—370 bgs, 64,750 lbs, Chase National Bank
666 bgs, 116,550 lbs, S B Penick & Co
867 bgs, 151,725 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
132 bgs, 23,100 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
133 bgs, 23,275 lbs, Philipp Bros
998 bgs, 174,650 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
200 bgs, 50,750 lbs, Irving Trust Co
123 bgs, 21,525 lbs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
1,375 bgs, 240,625 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
271 bgs, 47,425 lbs, T Mc Duche & Sons
185 bgs, 32,375 lbs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co
665 bgs, 116,375 lbs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc
OLIBANUM—34 cs, S B Penick & Co
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—12 bls, Tupmann, Thurlow & Co
8 bls, Eagle Hair Mfg Co
4 bls, Brush & Weaver Hair Mfg Co
HORSE TAIL—87 cs, Samuel Zeitlin's Sons
103 cs, National City Bank
102 cs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
6 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
HONEY—182 cs, Kane Importing Co
KAMALA PWD—18 bgs, 2,520 lbs, Peek & Velsor
18 bgs, 2,520 lbs, Chase National Bank
21 bgs, 2,940 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
46 bgs, 6,440 lbs, S B Penick & Co
LOOFAHS—4 bls, 300 lbs, American Sponge & Chamois Co
2 bls, 150 lbs, Gulf West Indies Co
MANIOC FLOUR—67 bgs, Java American Export Co
MARJORAM LEAVES—11 bgs, Porcella, Vicini & Co
MEDICINAL PREPS—17 cs, D C Andrews & Co
OIL, CINNAMON LEAF—5 dms, Ungerer & Co
CITRONELLA—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
11 dms, Joensson & Cross
LEMONGRASS—1 dm, Givaudan Delawanna
2 dms, Felton Chemical Co
1 dm, B T Bush & Co
2 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
2 dms, Volkart Bros
1 dm, Trubek Laboratories
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
2 dms, P R Dreyer
2 dms, Ungerer & Co
LIME—5 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
1 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
5 cs, Polaks Frutal Works
1 cs
MANDARIN—5 cs, Fritzsche Bros
ORANGE—67 cs, Irving Trust Co
PAPAIN—4 chests, Irving Trust Co
5 half chests, American Ferment Co
3 half chests, Oceano Shipping Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—14,542 bgs, 1,746,240 lbs, The Tannin Product Export Corp
4,475 bgs, 537,000 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
1,050 bgs, 126,000 lbs, Barkey Import Co
QUASSIA CHIPS—97 pkgs, R J Prentiss & Co
49 pkgs, S B Penick & Co
RHUBARB—27 bgs, Grace National Bank
TAPIOCA FLOUR—600 bgs, 75,000 lbs, Corn Products Refining Co
400 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Java American Export Co
44 bgs, 6,600 lbs, Perkins Glue Co
SANDALWOOD—524 bgs, 73,360 lbs, Murphy & Beese
BILLETS—1,930 bgs, W J Bush & Co
WAX, BEES—12 bgs, Curacao Trading Co
6 bgs, Irving Trust Co
2 bgs, Schutte & Focke
11 bgs, Machado & Co
WINE LEES—1,977 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co

Fertilizer Materials

—Continued from page 67

half of March. Arrivals of materials at fertilizer plants are reported up to requirements. The main trouble is getting fertilizers out of the plant and delivered to the farmer.

Baltimore, Feb. 18.—Trading in fertilizer materials remained relatively quiet. There appeared to be easement in the buying conditions of potash and nitrates. Ammonia sulphate, however, continued tight. There was not enough labor to insure full capacity at plants. Superphosphate was reported in liberal supply. Some interest was noted in future shipments of fish scrap. Dried blood and bone materials were quoted at prices above fertilizer levels.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Movement of various grades of fertilizer materials is holding up well. Orders have been making a comparatively good comparison with those of recent periods. Offerings of blood and related products are still along strictly conservative lines. Most buyers are anxious to protect their immediate needs, and some are extending their concern beyond that.

Cooperatives Dividend Payment Rules Set

—Continued from page 5

association to obtain commodities out of the normal course of its business from other than its customary sources of supply.)

(3) The association is not controlled, with respect to finances, policy, payment of patronage dividends, employment or compensation of personnel or agents, or in any other way by any other person.

(4) The association does not offer or agree to pay a patronage dividend of a definite amount or at a specific rate.

(5) The association does not pay patronage dividends except at the end of the association's fiscal year or at the end of intervals of not less than six months where the books of the association are regularly closed at the end of such intervals.

(6) If the association, in the payment of patronage dividends customarily differentiates between, and maintains separate accounting records for, various operations in its business, the patronage dividend paid to patrons whose commodities are marketed in one such operation in its business does not include any sums derived from other such operations.

(7) In the case of a farmers' cooperative association, the association also conforms with all the requirements of the Capper-Volstead Act, which governs the operations of such association.

Carpenter Vice-President Of Armour Fertilizer Co.

A. H. Carpenter, formerly sales manager of the Baltimore office, of the Armour Fertilizer Company, has been elected vice-president. He succeeds to a vacancy caused by the death of W. J. Gray. He has been succeeded in the Baltimore office by J. C. Bennett, who was for years stationed at the office of the company in Puerto Rico.

Chile Increases Tax On Imports, Sales

OPD Washington Bureau

Imports of merchandise, domestic production and sales are now taxed in Chile at the rate of 8 percent of the value, according to the Department of Commerce. The two percent increase will be continued for two years. The tax on imported merchandise is levied on the c.i.f. value and is collected at the time of customs clearance.

TAPPI Research Activities Reviewed

—Continued from page 3

coloring and rotogravure units are combined in one frame and are followed by a separate drying unit in line. Both dye and pigment colors may be used dependent on the specifications of a particular order. They are nontoxic and there is no fire hazard.

Alumina in Rosin Sizing

The results of a study of "The Role of Alumina in the Mechanism of Rosin Sizing" was given by John C. Redd. He described an investigation of the variables affecting the precipitation of alumina with reference to the adsorptive power of the alumina for arsenious oxide. The results of this study were correlated with the ability of precipated alumina to form colloidal sols and with the ability of the precipitate to develop sizing in a pulp-size system.

Luminescent Pigments

A paper on luminescent pigments was read by G. F. A. Stutz. He reported the two types of luminescent pigments are defined as fluorescent pigments which glow only while excited, and phosphorescent pigments which have a useful afterglow. He classified fluorescent pigments as either organic or inorganic. He said:—

Organic pigments are usually dyes, lakes made from such dyes and metallic salts of dyes, and dye intermediates. They possess high fluorescent brightness and brilliant color but are subject to fading and loss of fluorescence on exposure to sunlight. Inorganic pigments most used are zinc sulphide and zinc and cadmium sulphide. These are crystalline pigments having white or yellow daylight color, and blue to red fluorescent color.

Phosphorescent pigments are classified as either short afterglow or long afterglow. Zinc sulphide and zinc and cadmium sulphide are the materials having short afterglow. Calcium sulphide and strontium sulphide are the materials having long afterglow. The latter are particularly unstable in the presence of water. All are very coarse, unsuitable for printing inks, and not generally used in paper or printing inks.

Synthetic Resin inPapermaking

A report on the "Use of Synthetic Resin in Papermaking" was submitted by William Abramowitz, John Y. L. Kao, Ashworth N' Stull and Robert W. Worden. The utilization of synthetic resins, the report brought out, may be grouped broadly under three functions; coating, lamination, and impregnation. The role of resin solutions, hot melts, emulsions and dispersions under each of the three functions were discussed in the report. Specific industrial uses and problems were outlined and the types of resins employed were discussed. Original work is presented in all three fields with the emphasis on resin emulsions for impregnation. Some of the important applications discussed were greaseproof papers, heat and pressure sensitive adhesives, lamination of paper to paper, cellophane, kraft and metal foil, military packaging, manufacture of leather substitutes.

Diatomaceous Pigment

"Diatomaceous Pigment in White Patent Coated Solid Manila Board" was discussed by W. R. Monette. Results obtained by use of diatomaceous pigment in white patent coated solid manila board manufactured on a cylinder machine were discussed. Data giving the effect on the physical properties of the board, with and without diatomaceous pigment, presented in graph form, were given.

Soda Peroxide Bleaching

"Sodium Peroxide Bleaching of Mechanical Pulps" was the title of the first report given by J. S. Reichert, in which a general description of the bleaching process was given. He developed the thought that in connection with postwar planning in the pulp and paper industry considerable interest has been shown in the process. He said that the process is still in the development stage, adding that the outlook on the availability of soda peroxide for pulp bleaching is not favorable for the duration.

A second paper on the soda peroxide bleaching of mechanical pulps was submitted by J. S. Reichert and D. J. Campbell, and R. A. Secord. This paper discussed the effects of varying the composition of the bleaching solution. Another paper by J. S. Reichert, D. J. Campbell and R. T. Mills discussed the control of metal catalysts in the bleaching operation.

Margarin Production Decreased in December

Production of margarin during December amounted to 49,741,752 pounds. This compares with 52,415,340 pounds in November and 42,099,328 pounds in December last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in December with the same month last year follows:—

	Pounds	
	1943	1942
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	*37,794,844	†41,422,813
Withdrawn tax-paid	39,573,554	41,966,418

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in December, 1943, compared with December, 1942, follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds	
	1943	1942
Butter culture	43	624
Butter flavor	192	344
Citric acid	1	.....
Corn oil	980,363	137,938
Cottonseed oil	29,208,619	20,907,196
Cottonseed stearin	11,579	41,769
Derivative of glycerin	66,497	73,366
Diacetyl	75	62
Lecithin	39,449	31,218
Milk	6,559,417	7,171,278
Monostearin	34,287	9,126
Neutral lard	674,030	664,303
Oleo oil	757,338	1,179,022
Oleo stearin	205,350	262,032
Oleo stock	49,587	221,705
Peanut oil	441,279	22,005
Salt	1,190,732	1,340,197
Soda benzoate	24,794	20,525
Soybean oil	7,355,094	10,233,769
Soybean stearin flakes	42,928	.....
Sunflower oil	.....	40,713
Tallow	14,657	62,513
Vitamin concentrate	7,770	7,223
Total	38,664,072	42,456,918
Production of colored oleomargarin	11,946,908	676,515
Withdrawn tax-paid	1,752,125	154,976

In Colored Margarin

Butter culture	.....	2
Butter flavor	79	4
Color	20,450	1,847
Corn oil	11,190	4
Cottonseed oil	578,730	127,854
Cottonseed flakes	82	8
Derivative of glycerin	11,741	1,500
Diacetyl	11	1
Lecithin	3,989	521
Milk	1,862,886	118,390
Monostearin	4,828	350
Neutral lard	103,359	11,995
Oleo oil	134,982	45,506
Oleo stock	127,392	4,226
Peanut oil	3,180	.....
Salt	414,141	22,138
Soda benzoate	10,074	347
Soybean oil	8,761,035	363,375
Vitamin concentrate	2,879	96
Total	12,051,048	697,663

Note.—The figures for December, 1943, and December, 1942, are subject to revision until published in the commissioner's annual report.

* Of the amount produced, 7,354 pounds were reworked.

† Of the amount produced, 18,586 pounds were reworked.

Fertilizer Inspection Bill Passes Senate

—Continued from page 3

fees was an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce. In effect, the bill reverses the decision.

Specific exemption is provided in the bill for fertilizer manufactured and distributed by the Tennessee Valley Authority and these fertilizers may be distributed by the government to farmers cooperating in the agricultural adjustment programs without passing through State inspection. The bill further provides that the costs of inspection are to be collected from the farmers by the Federal government and turned over to the proper State authorities.

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Trichlorethylene	86.5–87.5	12.30
Perchlorethylene (Tetrachlorethylene)	120.5–122.0	13.55
Tetrachlorethane (Acetylene Tetrachloride)	146.3*	13.31
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*Approximate boiling point

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